The Literary Digest

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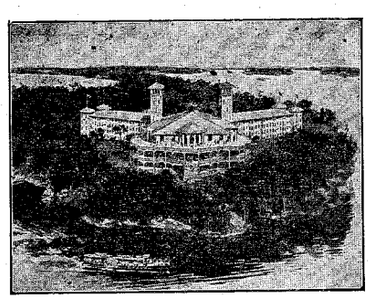

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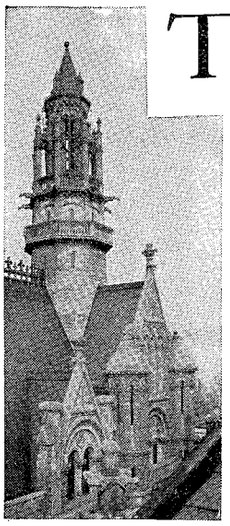
THE LITERARY DIGEST

THE STORY OF A GREAT SUCCESS

By HERBERT S. HOUSTON

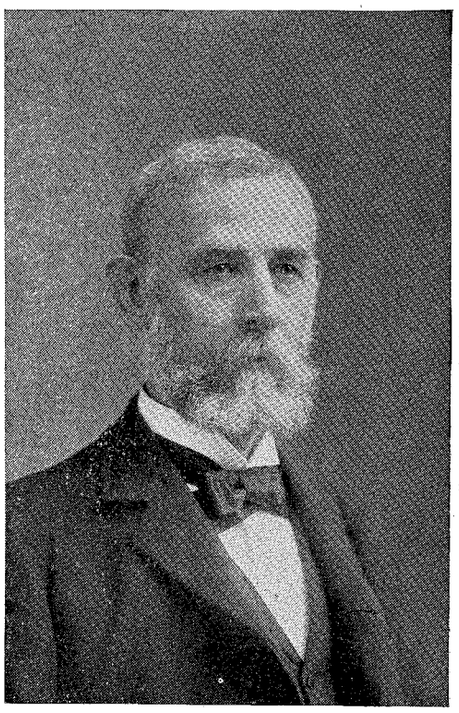
PHOTOGRAPHICALLY ILLUSTRATED BY ARTHUR HEWITT



THE industrial awakening of America is the most impressive fact of modern times. It is likewise the most cheering. Never before did mankind have an opportunity to lift itself up under democratic conditions of freedom. And that uplift has been stupendous, great in achievement and full of hope. With it has come a spread of well-being among the masses of people that is unparalleled. Naturally, both as cause and effect of that well-being, have come thrift, industry, and home protection. And life insurance, in large degree, has been the immediate and active agency for spreading these constructive forces. The Prudential, in particular, has stood for the broadest possible application of the insurance idea, and it has risen to greatness on that as a foundation.

Ten years after the close of the Civil War—a period so recent that its history has scarcely been written—the Prudential was established in Newark. As if foreknowing the great rock to which it would grow, it began its foundation in a basement office. It was like the beginning of the New York *Herald* by Bennett, the elder, in a basement on Ann street. But it would be an idle play with words to make a basement office the real foundation of the Prudential. It was something much deeper down than that—nothing else than the bed-rock American principle of democracy. The Prudential applied the democratic principle to life insurance. As Senator Dryden, of New Jersey, the founder of the company, has said: "Life insurance is of the most value when most widely distributed. The Prudential and the companies like it are cultivating broadly and soundly among the masses the idea of life insurance protection. To them is being carried the gospel of self-help, protection, and a higher life."

And what has been the result of the democratic American principle worked out in life insurance? In 1875 the first policy was written in the Prudential. At the end of 1903 there were 5,447,307 policies in force on the books of the company, representing nearly a billion dollars. The assets in 1876 were $2,232, while twenty-seven years later, in 1903, they were more than 30,000 times greater, or $72,712,435.44, the liabilities at the same time being $62,578,410.81. This is a record of growth that is without precedent in insurance and that is hard to match in the whole range of industry. The rise of the Prudential to greatness reads like a romance in big figures, but, in fact, it is a record of business expansion that has been as natural as the growth of an oak. The corn crop of the country seems too big for comprehension until one sees the vast fields of the Middle West, and then it appears as simple as the growth of a single stalk. So with the Prudential. To say that, in ten years, the company's income grew from something more than $9,000,000 a year to more than $39,000,000 last year is amazing as a general statement, but when made in relation to the broad principles on which that growth has been based, it becomes as much a matter of course as the corn crop. There is no mystery about it; but there is in it, from the day when the principles were planted in Newark until these great harvest days, the genuine American spirit of achievement—strong, hopeful, and expansive.



U. S. SENATOR JOHN F. DRYDEN,
President of the Prudential Insurance Co.

The Prudential Insurance Company of America is a national institution. It was founded to provide insurance for the American people on the broadest possible basis, consistent with strength and safety. Just as Grant and Lee organized their armies, or as Kouropatkin and Yamagata plan their campaigns in Asia, so does the Prudential work out its national insurance propaganda. The company's organization is essentially military. It is a wonderful combination of big grasp and outlook with the most painstaking thoroughness and system in details. And, as is always the case in every organization that throbs throughout with intelligent energy, there is a man at the centre of it. This man has a constructive imagination lighting up a New England brain. To business prudence there is added the large vision which sweeps the horizon for opportunity. Naturally, to such a vision the application of the democratic idea to insurance was an opportunity of the first magnitude. When seen, it was grasped and developed. The Prudential was founded. In the most careful way its idea was tested, just as the Secretary of Agriculture tests seeds at the Government's experiment farms. Here was where prudence kept the large vision in proper focus. Gradually the idea took root and grew. Year after year the Prudential added to its number of policy holders. And all the time the company was working out a more liberal basis for its democratic idea. But each time a more liberal policy was offered, it was fully tested. "Progress with strength" is the way President Dryden describes the company's principle of growth—the results, clearly, of vision and pru-

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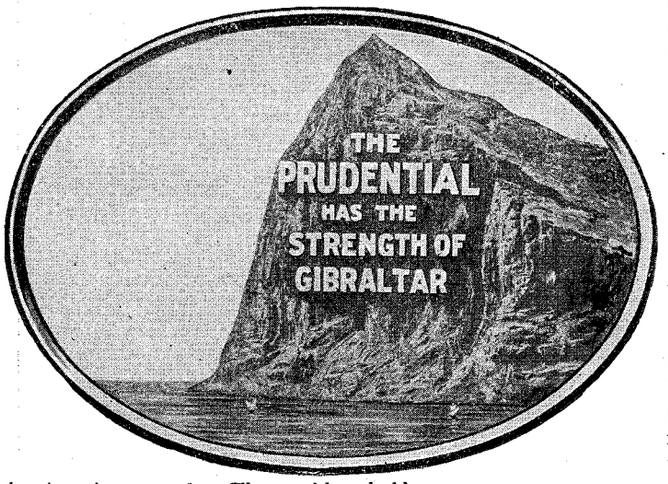
dence. At the end of ten years of this method of growth, the company reached the point where, it was believed, insurance could be safely offered for any amount with premiums payable on any plan, either in weekly installments or at longer periods. Within the five years, 1886 to 1890, inclusive, the company's assets increased nearly fivefold, from $1,040,816 to $5,084,895, and the amount of insurance in force from $40,266,445 to $139,163,654.

The Prudential had found itself. The idea of democratic insurance had been fully tested and adjusted to the needs and conditions of



the American people. Then, with a boldness which only large vision could have quickened, the plan was formed to make the Prudential's idea known in every section of the country. Gibraltar was chosen as the symbol of the company's strength, and advertising—the telling of the Prudential idea to the people—was begun.

The Prudential publicity is accompanied by wise promotion from a field force of over 12,000, some of whom have been with the company for over a quarter-century, working in almost every State of the Union. They have the zeal of Crusaders, and it is kept at ardent pitch through an organization that could not fail to produce a wonderful esprit de corps.

There is no place where one feels the greatness of the Prudential quite so much as in the vast granite piles which have been raised for the company's home buildings. They rise above the Jersey meadows as Gibraltar does above the sea, a convincing witness, surely, to the growth and to the strength of the Prudential. But they are not a cold, gray rock, but a living organism throbbing from vital contact with millions of policyholders. There are now four of these great buildings, all occupied by the company. In one of them is the Prudential's publishing plant, which, in equipment, surprising as this may seem, is equal to that of almost any publishing house in the country. Millions of booklets, two publications for the company—one, "The Prudential," with a circulation of more than two millions—and the policies, are all printed here, besides no end of commercial printing for the home office and for the district agencies. The big composing-room, the press-room with its eighteen presses, the bindery with its folding, cutting, sewing and numbering machines, are models of cleanliness and light. But, for that matter, all the buildings are as spick and span as a man-o'-war. There are subways, well lighted, under the streets, connecting the different buildings. In every way there has been, in the arrangements, a conservation of energy and time to produce economy and efficiency in carrying on the company's vast business. As indicating how vast that is, the mail coming to and going from the Prudential is nearly as large as for all the rest of Newark, a city with more than 250,000 population, and of great industrial importance. The mailing department is really a big city post-office. And in all the departments one gets the feeling of size that comes in the enormous Government buildings at Washington. And it is as a national institution that the Prudential always fixes itself on the mind—its fundamental idea of democracy in insurance, its nation-wide organization for spreading the idea, its essentially American spirit throughout, all make the company worthy of its name, the Prudential Insurance Company of America.

To-day the Prudential is paying over 300 claims a day, or about forty each working hour. On many policies settlement is made within a few hours by the superintendent of the district; on the large policies a report is sent immediately to the home office and settlement authorized by telegraph. And on over 45 per cent. of the claims more money is paid than the policy calls for. From the beginning the Prudential has followed lines of great liberality.

It would be interesting to describe the broad activities that hum in the great buildings at Newark, but they would more than require an entire article themselves. So, too, with the equipment and furnishings of the buildings which, in the way of complete adjustment to their particular work, are probably unequaled in the world. For example, in the actuarial department is a card machine, invented by the actuary of the company, which can do all but think. But many of these things, in miniature, will be seen by the thousands who go to the World's Fair at St. Louis. They will find in the Prudential's exhibit in the Palace of Education a fine model of all the buildings, and also the fullest data concerning life insurance that have ever been brought together.

But the last word about the Prudential is not told at any Exposition. It is found in the 5,500,000 policies which form a stupendous exhibit on the value of life insurance in developing thrift, safe investment, and home protection in a nation. Of course, such an exhibit could never have been possible if the Prudential had not worked out safe policies that would meet the broad needs of the American people.

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The Literary Digest

VOL. XXVIII., NO. 22 NEW YORK, MAY 28, 1904 WHOLE NUMBER, 736

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NEW LOCATION.

Subscribers and exchanges are requested to notice that our offices have been removed to Nos. 44-60 East 23d St., New York City.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

JAPAN'S NAVAL PERILS.

AN entirely new aspect is given to the Russo-Japanese naval situation, as some of our newspapers see it, by the loss of the Japanese battle-ship *Hatsuse* and the cruiser *Yoshino*, and the reported crippling of another Japanese battle-ship whose name is not given. The Russian cruiser *Bogatyr* is said to have grounded and been blown up to escape capture, but the Russians report that their Port Arthur fleet has been put in repair, with the exception of the *Czarevitch*, and announce their intention of sending the Baltic fleet to the scene of war within a few months. This simultaneous loss to one side and restoration and reinforcement to the other open up the prospect of a possible reversal of sea supremacy before the summer is over, cutting the connection between Japan and its soldiers on the mainland, and exposing them to destruction or capture. A Tokyo despatch says that the Japanese realize this danger, and will strain every nerve to capture Port Arthur at once, at any cost. The New York *World* treats this phase of the situation as follows:

"The loss of the *Hatsuse* makes it imperative for the Japanese to capture Port Arthur and Vladivostok at the earliest possible moment. As long as the Russians have access to the sea the islanders will be in deadly danger. Under the old rules of war a fleet blockaded was a fleet canceled, but now that the crews cooped up in a harbor can sow the neighboring waters with mines the beleaguered enemy is never entirely suppressed until he is driven inland. If the Japanese can take possession of the entire coast and all its harbors their fleet will be reasonably safe, but until then they will always be in danger of another *Hatsuse* calamity. And while their first loss reduced their battle strength by about eighteen per cent., a repetition of it would reduce their remaining strength by nearly twenty-two per cent. As the number of surviving units diminishes, the value of each one enormously increases. Evidently the Japanese appreciate their critical position, for their attacks on Port Arthur are becoming furious. . . . . .

"Even yet Admiral Togo's fleet retains the command of the local waters, but it is greatly weakened in view of the threatened addition of the Russian Baltic squadron to the hostile forces. It can afford no more losses, for with the control of the sea gone the Japanese armies in Korea and Manchuria would be hopelessly entrapped. A few pounds of guncotton may make history."

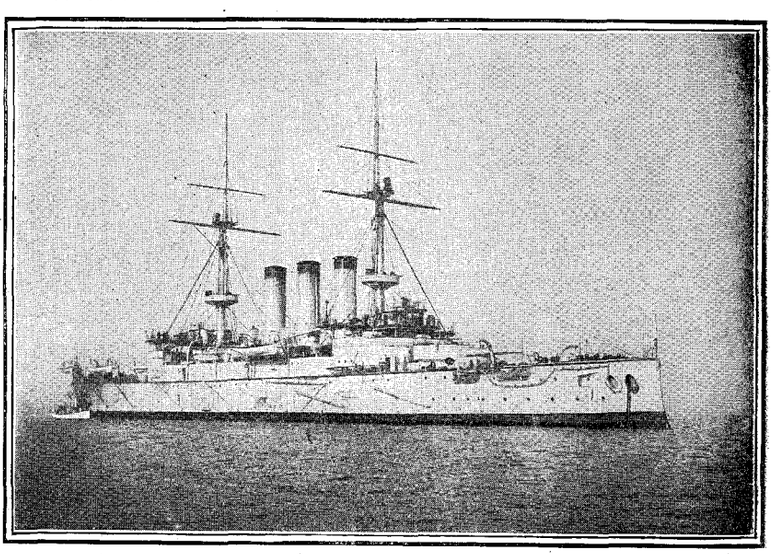
The Tokyo correspondent of the Chicago *Daily News* says:

"Port Arthur is to be stormed the moment proper preparations have been completed. Siege guns have yet to be placed in position, and the land forces appointed for the assault have to be strengthened. The unexpected loss of two fine vessels has emphasized the insecurity of sea power, and the authorities feel that no chances must be taken which would encourage Russia to send out the Baltic fleet counting on finding a harbor in Port Arthur.

"It is realized that the storming of the fortress will inevitably cost many lives, but it is said that the waters where the Japanese ships are forced to maneuver are becoming so dangerous because of floating mines that heroic measures are imperative. Under these circumstances it is thought that life will be economized by storming the stronghold and eliminating it and the adjacent waters from the area of actual conflict."

The New York *Herald* thinks that early successes have made the Japanese reckless. It remarks:

"It has been pointed out time and again that by the reckless exposure of ships in the bombardment of a fortified port, where a 'fleet in being' is watching, the Japanese admiral has been playing with edged tools. Save under extraordinary circumstances such wasteful assaults find no encouragement in the maxims of war. It is true that his ships have been kept beyond the effective trajectories of high-position shore guns, but the chances of a lucky shot or of a desperate night dash have always existed, and it seems



THE JAPANESE BATTLE-SHIP "HATSUSE,"
Sunk by two Russian mines off Port Arthur.

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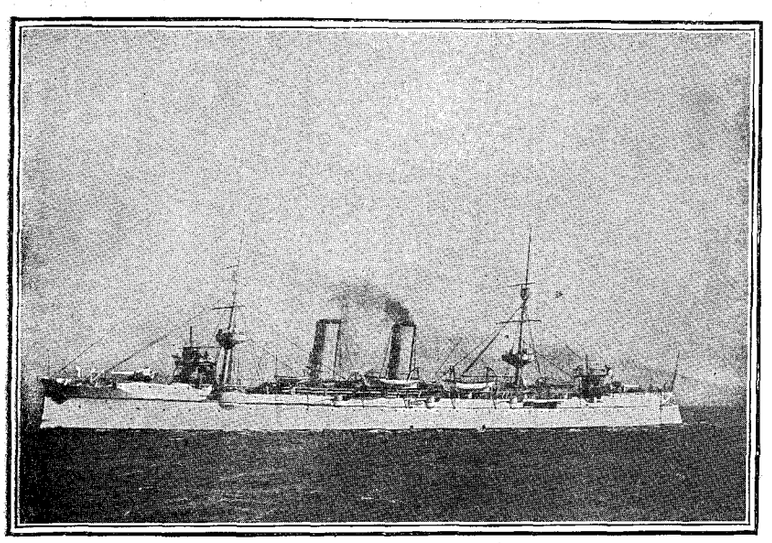
now as if this affair simply furnishes another illustration of the pitcher being taken once too often to the well.

"Admiral Togo declares that the *Hatsuse* 'while cruising off Port Arthur, covering the landing of the soldiers, struck a mine ten knots southeast of the harbor entrance.' At this point off shore an average of twenty-five fathoms of water is found, a depth that might properly be assumed prohibitive to regularly placed harbor or coast mine fields. But, on the other hand, this distance was too great for any direct attack on the forts or for any active assistance to the troops landing at the disembarking stations in Talienwan Bay, many miles to the eastward. Therefore the 'covering of the soldiers' must mean that the *Hatsuse* was watching off Port Arthur for the possible sortie of an enemy. If the port were closed, this was a useless employment; if open to torpedo craft only, it was a misapplication of energy, as smaller cruisers would be strong enough for the work, could go in shoaler waters and if caught would count for less in the vital reckoning.

"Egress of some character was undoubtedly expected. And yet no particular precautions seem to have been taken against what with almost equal certainty occurred. Using a leaf out of Japan's experience, Russian small craft must have made a night dash to the usual maneuvering zone of Togo's port guards, put overboard mines of some sort and then waited with a desperate expectation that found realization. This disaster is only one of many occurrences that show Japan is becoming reckless and oversure through her successes. Ashore she seems to be dividing her lines and risking her forces. She appears, in brief, to be underrating her enemy; and that way danger lurks. A close and unprejudiced observer once said, 'Japan has dash, energy, and skill—but no staying power.'"



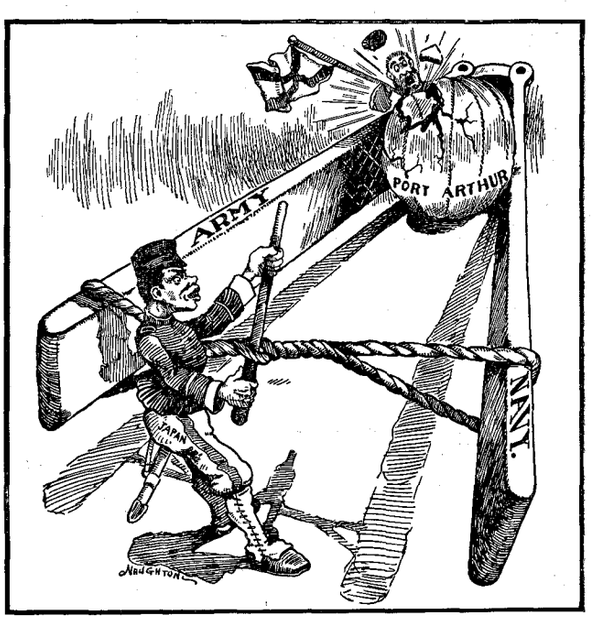
THE JAPANESE CRUISER "YOSHINO."
Sunk in collision with the Japanese cruiser *Kasuga*.

GAMBLING AND THE WESTERN UNION.

NOBODY seems to suppose that "playing the races" in the poolrooms in New York City and elsewhere will cease with the Western Union Telegraph Company's announcement that "it has been decided to discontinue forthwith the collection and distribution by this company of race-horse reports." But the announcement is welcomed as an indication that the soul of a great corporation can be found, or created, as the New York *Evening Post* remarks. This process, which has been in operation in New York City for a month or more, has been full of interesting features. It was begun by Capt. Norton Goddard, of the City Club, who approached the Western Union as a poolroom magnate and found the company ready to run a wire down the chimney of his house to supply his supposed poolroom with news of the races, and to send an operator who was an expert at jumping out the window. When Captain Goddard made all this public, President Clowry, of the Western Union, defended himself by a plea that the company was bound to transmit any decent message offered, and said that he would withdraw the telegraph service from any poolroom when notified of its existence by the police. Police Commissioner McAdoo replied that the Western Union had a far better knowledge of the poolrooms than the police, that its operators were inside, its inspectors were on guard, and its treasurer was in receipt of daily tribute.

It was also pointed out about this time that the Western Union, instead of merely transmitting the messages of racing news, was itself collecting this class of news and selling it to the poolrooms at exorbitant prices. Then the newspapers began publishing the

IS IT COMING TO THIS?
CZAR—"For goodness sake, Pat, don't lure him in here!"
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.



IN THE SQUEEZER.
—Naughton in the Minneapolis *Tribune*.

NEW "OPEN DOOR" PROBLEMS.

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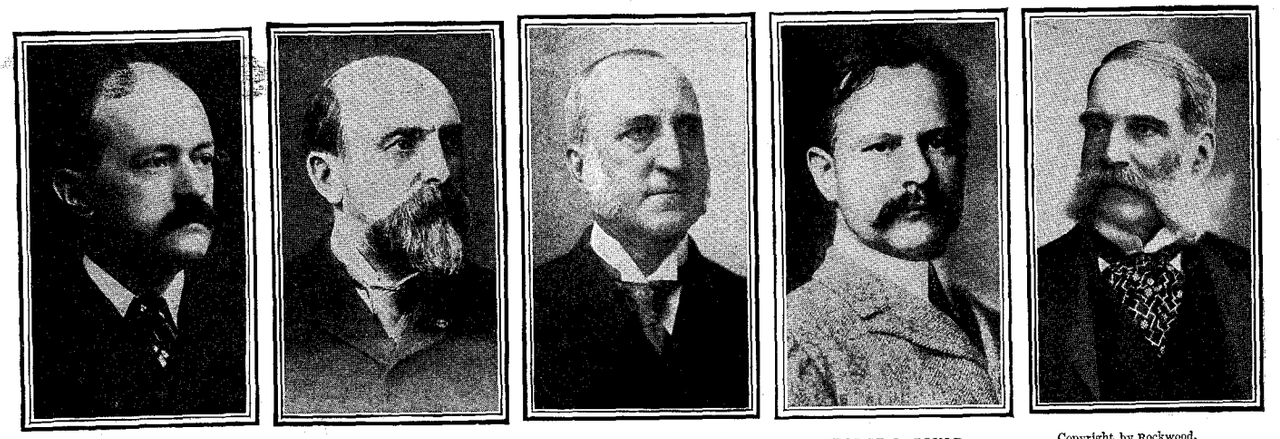

CAPT. NORTON GODDARD, Who started the agitation.

ROBERT C. CLOWRY, President of the Western Union.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, Western Union Director.

GEORGE J. GOULD, Western Union Director.

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MORRIS K. JESUP, Western Union Director.

CHIEF MEN IN THE POOLROOM-TELEGRAPH FIGHT.

names and portraits of the Western Union directors, people all over the country began to deluge the directors with letters urging them to stop the race reports, Miss Helen Gould was besieged with requests to use her influence with her brothers on the board, and talk was heard of beginning criminal proceedings against the directors for abetting a felony. Senator Depew threatened to resign from the board, Mr. Schiff, Mr. Jesup, George Gould, and other directors took the matter up, and the decision to quit gathering and selling racing news was adopted. It is thought that the company will continue to accept and deliver messages in regard to horse-racing, but will not itself collect and distribute such news, as in the past, or supply special wires, with agile operators, to poolrooms at $45 a day. The telephone company is cooperating with the police in the suppression of the poolrooms, and scores of the gambling places were closed last week.

The New York papers report that many poolrooms are running, but with a crippled service—"somewhat disfigured, but still in the ring." One prominent gambler is reported as saying:

"We will get the odds and the results some way, don't make any mistake about that. As long as there is racing there will be poolrooms. I am frank to say that I don't believe we will have any assistance from the Western Union, which, so far as I can learn, is 'on the level' in the stand it has taken, but there are more ways of killing a cat than choking it with butter."

Another gambler is quoted as follows:

"Under the present conditions there is no money in the poolroom business, and you may be sure that the rooms will be closed if the present attacks do not cease. When that happens you will hear the loudest outcry that has ever been put up in this city by the gamblers.

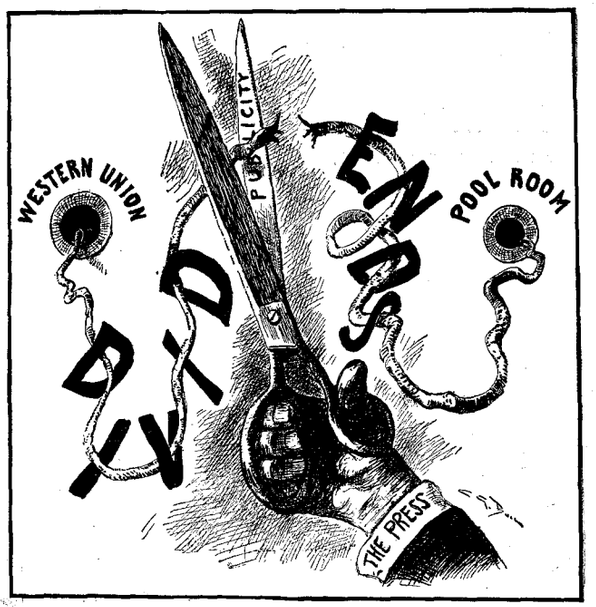
"The average poolroom gives employment to twelve men. That means that three thousand men will be driven to idleness, and as they are all men of some little political influence, they will make their protest felt. I know that the present city administration has nothing to do with the closing of the rooms, but if an election were to be held here to-morrow Tammany would be whipped by the very men who voted Mr. McClellan into office."

Henry Stedeker, said to be the oldest bookmaker in the business, seems to think that the Western Union will resume its racing reports after the storm has blown over. He says, in an interview:

"I do not care to discuss the present situation, but the company has sent out racing news in the past and made a great deal of money out of it. Personally I do not believe that the company will give up the big profits. Nor do I believe that it would serve any purpose if the company did abandon its racing department, for if the rapid distribution of news should be stopped, people would bet just the same, taking ticker or morning newspaper quotations for the settlement of bets.

"I will not say that the directors of the Western Union are not sincere in the cutting off of the New York rooms, but it appears that the company is distributing news to out-of-town rooms just the same. If there is any moral question involved, point out the difference to me! I think that the demand of 50,000 or so people who can not go to the race-tracks, but who still wish to bet, will not be unsupplied so long as the Western Union is a business enterprise."

The New York *Herald* suggests that Congress, under its power over commerce, might forbid the interstate transmission of horse-



CUT.

—Bush in the New York *World*.

racing news. The Philadelphia *Press* suggests that what has been done in New York can be done elsewhere. It remarks:

"Captain Norton Goddard and his associates of the City Club, in New York City, have won out in their war on the aid given to poolroom gambling by the Western Union.

"The sham is over. The pretense that the telegraph company did not know to whom they were selling their despatches is abandoned. The Western Union has cut off the special privileges, special wires, and special secrecy with which it protected, wittingly or unwittingly, the organized gambling of poolrooms.

"Public morals has had few more signal victories. Public opinion has legislated.

"It has condemned the practise of years, passed sentence on a most profitable branch of the telegraph service, and it has been stopped. Earlier action by the company would have been better.

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Late repentance is better than none. Poolrooms go the way of policy. The world moves and improves. Even under Tammany gambling in poolrooms is suddenly stopped, because it can not go on without special wires and secret despatches.

"If this can be done in New York it can be done anywhere else. If poolrooms can be cut off in New York, they can be cut off in Philadelphia or in the neighborhood of the city, whenever and wherever they exist. Driven out of this city, they have gone across the line. One is near Shawmont, in Montgomery. The other from time to time is worked near Bow Creek, in Delaware.

"Why are they not stopped? What are the authorities doing in these counties? Their telegrams once cut off, the places must close. If the district attorney in either of these counties will pattern after Mr. Jerome in New York he can close these poolrooms. The Western Union Telegraph Company can not refuse to stop special privileges there as they have in New York."

REPUBLICAN DISSENSIONS.

THE paragrapher of the Baltimore *American* (Rep.), noticing that at the coming convention of piano-dealers and manufacturers at Atlantic City it is proposed to have a bonfire of old-fashioned square pianos on the beach, remarks that "it is a thousand pities that with so much harmony to burn, some of it can not be utilized in the political factions of the day." The Republican state conventions in Wisconsin and Illinois last week give point to this remark, to say nothing of the Platt-Odell dissension in New York State, which has been acute for a long time. In Illinois the delegates balloted for a week without being able to choose a candidate for governor, the Yates, Lowden, and Deneen "machines" grappling in a hopeless deadlock; and the convention has taken a recess until May 31. In Wisconsin the party is split wide open. Two conventions were held, two state tickets were nominated, and two delegations were sent to the national convention. Identical presidential electors, however were named by both conventions. One wing is controlled by Governor La Follette, who aims at a third term in the governor's chair; the other, whose chief aim seems to be to defeat La Follette, contains Senators Spooner and Quarles, ex-Governors Scofield and Upham, Representative Babcock, and many other state leaders. The La Follette wing has the form of "regularity," as its delegates were in the majority; while the other wing, known as the "Stalwarts," were bolters. Most of the Republican papers, however, seem to support the bolting faction. The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* (Rep.) opposes La Follette as "an unwise and unsafe executive," and the Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.) charges him with seeking despotic power through machine control. Says *The Sentinel*:

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE (REP.),
Governor of Wisconsin,
Who has alienated the party leaders in his State.

SENATOR JOHN C. SPOONER (REP.),
Of Wisconsin.
One of the leaders of the bolt.

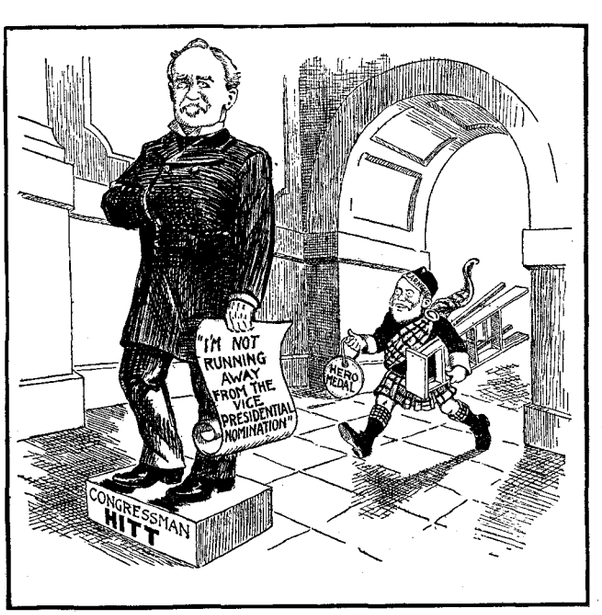
"The despotism which Washington feared will become very real in Wisconsin if the administration machine should succeed in placing La Follette firmly in supreme authority and in giving him a legislature and supreme court that will do his bidding.

"'The principles he represents,' if he represents principles at all, are usurpation, intimidation, mendacious disregard of statute laws, wasteful extravagance, increased taxation, machine politics, the subordination of public interests to private political advantage, and a debauched civil service."

The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) says of the ambitious governor:

"The arbitrary and obnoxious management of Governor La Follette, who has undertaken to control the party wholly for his own personal benefit, has aroused an earnest and widespread revolt. When he and his followers usurped a majority of the state convention by throwing out a sufficient number of rightfully elected delegates to give them possession, that revolt was intensified into a separate convention and ticket. The tyranny of the boss governor was so high-handed that no other course was possible. The

WILLING TO BE HIT.
—Shiras in the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph*.



THE HERO OF THE HOUR.
—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

MR. HITT'S AMBITION CARICATURED.

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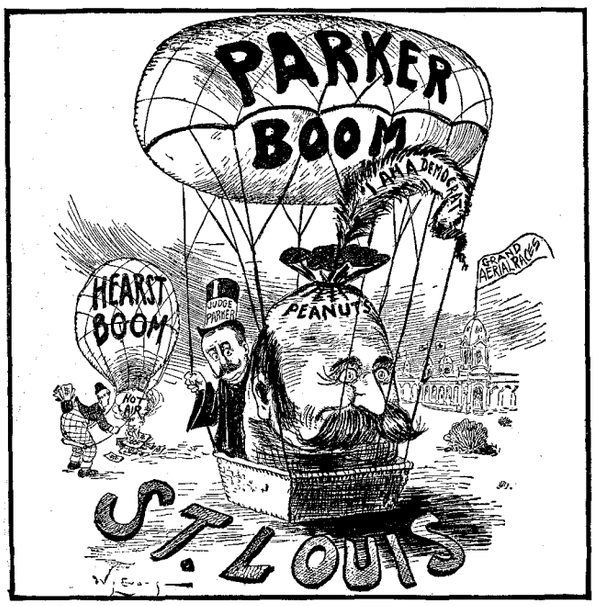

TOO MUCH BALLAST, JUDGE.
—Evans in the Cleveland *Leader*.

TIME FOR ALTON TO SPEAK OUT.

UNCLE SAM—"Now, look a-here, Parker, you've been settin' 'round here sayin' nothin' long enough! I want to know something about your intentions!"
—Barclay in the Baltimore *News*.

THE STILLNESS OF PARKER.

country will be sure that where Senators Spooner and Quarles lead it is safe to follow.

"The split may give the Democats the governor. But the two factions will, of course, unite on an electoral ticket, so that the presidential result will not be affected."

The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), however, says that La Follette represents the radical wing of the party, and avers that his campaign for the reform of railroad taxation and freight and passenger rates has alienated the wing of the party that is under corporation control.

CORTELYOU FOR CAMPAIGN MANAGER.

THE reported selection of George Bruce Cortelyou, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, to manage the Republican campaign this year, is regarded by the Boston *Transcript* and the New York *Sun* as an indication that President Roosevelt will, to a large extent, direct the campaign himself, with Mr. Cortelyou as executive officer. Another suggestion made is that the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, in whose department is the Bureau of Corporations, will know pretty well what corporations to approach for campaign contributions just at this time! Some of the objections to the selection of Mr. Cortelyou as campaign manager are given by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* in the following despatch:

"There is little enthusiasm among old and storm-tried Republicans over the idea of taking Secretary Cortelyou. This does not rest on any question of Mr. Cortelyou's ability to conduct large and important enterprises, but that such a choice gives the country the impression that the President intends to manage the campaign in great part himself.

"This is an obnoxious idea to many Republicans, and they criticize it severely, saying that it will revive talk of the dictator and the empire and make the high office of President somewhat on the order of ward politics.

"To older Republicans there is another and most important consideration. Mr. Cortelyou, until he was thirty-two years old, was a Democrat. His path to distinction has been the civil-service route. He became a Republican as much a matter of convenience as for any other reason. He voted for Cleveland in 1892, and it is said he did not vote at all in 1896, as he did not accept the doctrines for which W. J. Bryan stood. By the time the next four years had rolled around he was a Republican, voting for McKinley, and he went to Long Island and voted for Odell for governor in 1902."

A Republican view may be seen in the following comment by the Boston *Transcript:*

"While official public confirmation is and must be for some time lacking, the report that the President has selected Secretary Cortelyou to be the Republican campaign manager is understood to be correct. Mr. Cortelyou is a young man for the post, being but forty-two, but has had an extensive acquaintance with public men and measures. His rise in public life has been very rapid, as it is less than ten years since he joined the White House staff as stenographer to President Cleveland. His subsequent advancement to the offices of secretary to the President and Secretary of Commerce and Labor has been due to his industry and tactfulness. He has generally been regarded as an ideal secretary, capable of a great amount of labor, courteous, discreet, and with a quick knowledge of public men and of those who would be public men. His talents have been generally deemed administrative rather than those demanded of a political manager.

GEORGE BRUCE CORTELYOU,
Once a Democrat, now slated to manage the Republican presidential campaign.

"A successful campaign manager must possess many qualities rarely found combined in one man. He must know where to command funds as well as where to expend them; he must be 'a good mixer,' all things to all men, without committing either himself or his party, and he ought to be capable at a pinch of delivering a good speech at a good time. We suspect that Mr. Cortleyou, as campaign manager, will be the agent of President Roosevelt, who is prevented by the proprieties from publicly directing affairs in the issue of which he has so great an interest."

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MISS CLARA BARTON AND THE RED CROSS

REGRET is expressed in all parts of the country that the declining years of Miss Clara Barton's life should be so embittered by criticisms of the management of the Red Cross Society as to cause her resignation from the presidency. The chief criticism has been that the handling of the finances has been carried on in a loose and unbusinesslike manner, and as the officials have been personal friends and appointees of Miss Barton, it has been almost impossible even to carry on an investigation of the charges. "Her withdrawal is, perhaps, the easiest and best solution of the difficulty," says the Indianapolis *Journal*, as the proposed reorganization can now be made without seeming to reflect upon Miss Barton. A typical newspaper view of the matter may be seen in the following comment by the Philadelphia *Record*:

MISS CLARA BARTON,
Who resigns the presidency of the American Red Cross.

"It is most unfortunate that any question of maladministration should have arisen coincidently with the ending of Miss Clara Barton's long and predominating control of the affairs of the American National Red Cross organization. While no imputation rests upon her, whose long years of humane effort have been seldom paralleled in the sum of accomplished good, there seems to be no reasonable doubt that a reorganization of the Red Cross is necessary if it is to continue in its beneficent field of usefulness. Integrity of administration is of the first necessity in any charitable undertaking dependent for its success upon public support.

"For several years past Miss Barton has desired to resign her presidency on account of growing age and weariness. She has certainly earned the rest she insists upon. There are few women in the world who have been enabled to minister so widely or so successfully to the alleviation of human suffering."

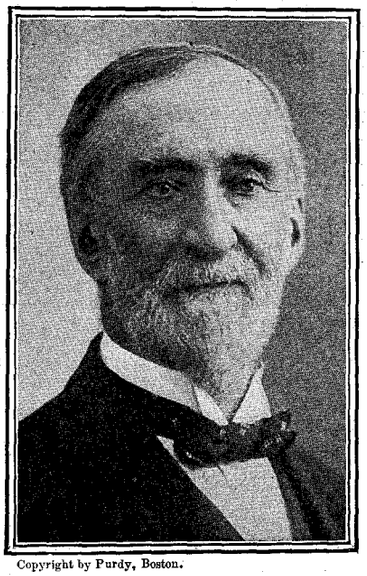
The Army and Navy Register (Washington) says of the committee that has been looking into the society's affairs:

"The committee composed of Senator Proctor, Representative William Alden Smith, and Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, to investigate the conditions of the American National Red Cross has performed its labors with so much success that thus early in the proceedings a plan of reorganization and rehabilitation has been offered. It is something of a relief to know that the clarifying process has been suspended and that the public is to be spared a noisome exhibit of allegations and countercharges. Enough was disclosed in the inquiry to establish the view that the investigation was entirely justified and that the remonstrances of the dissatisfied members were none too early expressed. The organization has had the sympathy and practical support of Americans, and it is certain that it can not be conducted by the same people who have hitherto had charge of its affairs and retain public confidence and encouragement. It has lost both in such disclosures as have been made, and it is quite as well that the committee of investigation should urge upon Congress a plan of reorganization and administration which will regain for the society the good-will of the people."

MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN,
Vice-President of the Red Cross, who succeeds to the presidency.

The Providence *Journal* outlines the committee's plan of reorganization thus:

"The scheme of reform outlined by the committee of Congress that has been conducting an inquiry into the much-muddled affairs of the society contemplates giving an important share in the constitution of a new board of control to the President of the United States. According to this plan now under consideration a new



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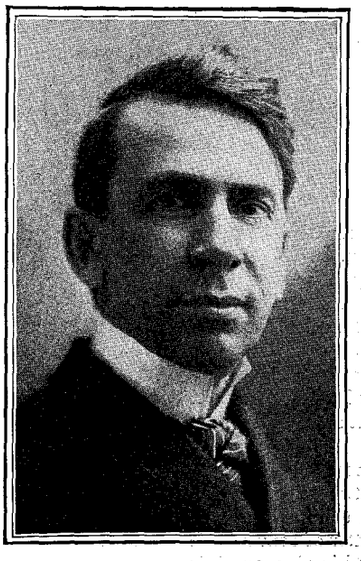
SENATOR REDFIELD PROCTOR, OF VERMONT.



REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH, OF MICHIGAN.

BRIG.-GEN. F. C. AINSWORTH.

RED CROSS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

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charter shall be granted by Congress to the Red Cross and its management placed in the control of a governing board of eighteen, six to be appointed by the President and twelve to be elected by the organization, or for the first year twelve to be appointed by the President and six elected by the organization. These, however, are details which there ought to be no serious difficulty in agreeing upon. The main object to be held in view is the reorganization of the society upon a strictly business basis, which shall leave unscrupulous persons no opportunity to divert to their own or any questionable uses one cent of the funds contributed by the charitably disposed to the society's legitimate purposes, and which shall make proper provision for accounting for every cent received and expended. No other plan will suffice to reestablish the society in public confidence. That accomplished, it should only remain to place the organization under the control of the proper persons to insure for it a career useful and honorable in every sense."

ANARCHIST TURNER EXCLUDED.

"NO decision more welcome to the law-abiding people of this nation has come from the Supreme Court at Washington for many a day than that in which it upholds the statute providing for the expulsion of Anarchists." This is the opinion of the Pittsburg *Times*, and a large majority of the press greet the decision with expressions of much the same sort. The opinion was rendered on Monday of last week in the case of John Turner, the English "philosophical" Anarchist, who was arrested last October after delivering a speech in New York. It was the first arrest under the new law excluding foreign Anarchists from this country. Turner was confined in a steel cage on Ellis Island until March 4. Later the case was argued before the United States Circuit Court; but as the law of 1903 makes no distinction between theoretical or philosophical Anarchists and the regular "reds," Turner was ordered deported. Turner appealed, and the Anarchists came to his aid with funds. A great outcry was made that his arrest was an outrage upon the freedom of speech in this country and a denial of the right of religious privileges. The Supreme Court took up the case and Turner was then released on $5,000 bail. He was present in the Supreme Court when the case was argued, some seven weeks ago, but has since returned to England.

The opinion of Chief Justice Fuller, concurred in by the full court, upholds the law for the exclusion of Anarchists, and declares that the United States, in their federal and national capacity, possess all the powers which inhere in any nation, and which are essential to a nation's self-preservation. Among these powers is that of forbidding the entrance of foreigners within the national domain. In regard to the contention that the law should not be applicable to Turner, because he was not an active or practical Anarchist, the Chief Justice cites some of Turner's utterances and his association with John Most as affording justification for his deportation. The Chief Justice is surprised that exception should be taken to the law on the ground that it is obnoxious to the constitutional provision prohibiting abridgment of freedom of speech and the exercise of religious privileges. The opinion reads:

"It is, of course, true that if an alien is not permitted to enter this country, or, having entered contrary to law, is expelled, he is in fact cut off from worshiping or speaking or publishing or petitioning in the country, but that is merely because of his exclusion therefrom. He is not one of the people to whom these things are secured, and can not become such by an attempt forbidden by law. To appeal to the Constitution is to concede that this is a land governed by that supreme law, and as under it the power to exclude has been determined to exist, those who are excluded can not assert the rights in general obtaining in a land to which they do not belong as citizens or otherwise."

"The decision of the Supreme Court that these preachers of public murders can be prevented from pursuing their calling in this country," says the Hartford *Courant*, "will be received with satisfaction by everybody who stops for a moment to reflect upon the losses already inflicted upon us by those who have heard this doctrine preached and then have carried it into practise." The Washington *Star* remarks:

"The country wants no Turners, because from them spring the forces that make for danger. The law defines certain classes as beyond the pale of the republic's hospitality, and the Supreme Court has wisely laid down the broad, simple doctrine that when a man avows himself in terms as belonging to one of those classes he has read himself out of the list of the permissible emigrants or visitors. The process of exclusion for the public security is simplified by this distinct declaration of the meaning of the statutes."

Some papers, however, see some complications as a result of the decision. The Philadelphia *Record* says that "the law has given to the Secretary of the Treasury and his underlings tyrannic powers, to be exercised as their caprice may direct. The system might be appropriate to Russia or Turkey or China; it is certainly un-American, even if it be not unconstitutional, and is repugnant to the fundamental principles of democracy." The Springfield *Republican* thinks the Government made a great mistake in the strict enforcement of the exclusion law. It observes:

"While the Government has been unnecessarily harsh in its enforcement of the new law, the expediency of the clauses under which the Government acted must now command attention. That they are too sweeping is made clear by the Turner case. His expulsion from the United States, legal as it may be, is little short of a blunder. Tolstoy and Kropotkin could be deported with equal right and justice. Worst of all, the deportation gives Turner a kind of martyrdom among the discontented classes and enormously increases his influence. . . . He goes freely to and from the continent of Europe, and in England is unmolested by the Government. Only in the United States is he arrested because of his opinions and driven from the country. Such acts of authority, it is to be feared, are impotent to protect high officers of state from murderers; and they may fan the passion which occasionally expresses itself in assassination."

HOW CUBAN RECIPROCITY IS WORKING.

MUCH gratification is expressed in the newspapers over the figures published by the Department of Commerce, showing that thus far the Cuban reciprocity is a great success for Cuba. The reciprocity treaty went into effect on December 27, and in three months, from January 1 last to April 1, our imports from Cuba increased from $11,948,597—the figures of a year ago—to $23,217,180, or 95 per cent., while our exports to Cuba increased from $5,211,063 to $6,495,149, or nearly 25 per cent. Our total trade with Cuba has increased from $17,159,660 to $29,712,329, or more than 70 per cent. The bulk of the imports into the United States from Cuba is made up of sugar, which amounted in January to $4,781,951, in February to $6,273,978, and in March to $8,259,356; making a total for the three months of $19,315,285, or about 70 per cent. of the total imports of sugar from Cuba during the nine months ending March, 1904. The list of articles exported from the United States to Cuba is much more diversified. The appended table shows the increase in several of the more important lines, giving figures for March, 1903, and March, 1904, and also for the two nine-months' periods ending with those two months:

Articles.	March.		Nine Months Ending March.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Agricultural implements	$2,858	$10,155	$29,164	$66,659
Wheat flour	178,839	374,800	1,431,596	1,943,373
Cotton cloths	16,300	33,246	138,753	235,142
Sewing-machines	8,332	19,855	47,531	143,196
Locomotives	5,174	8,650	61,470	145,436
Leather	7,400	19,425	51,870	101,640
Naval stores	3,409	10,410	27,435	49,580
Oils, refined	19,034	44,855	161,633	226,320
Lumber	89,874	119,387	586,991	868,991
Furniture	18,561	38,869	181,495	306,550

"The main purpose of Cuban reciprocity was to help Cuba," says the New York *Evening Mail*; "the Department of Com-

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merce statistics show that this purpose is being effected. The secondary purpose was to stimulate the trade of the United States with Cuba. If this purpose is being effected in a secondary degree only, there is no reason to complain." The New York *Tribune* regards the result as vindicating the contentions of the advocates of Cuban reciprocity. It remarks:

"The current statistics demonstrate that Cuban reciprocity has secured an enlarged market and consequent advantages for American farmers. There are no indications anywhere that it has caused any injury to them, not even to those sugar-beet growers whose impending ruin was not long ago so tearfully set forth. We have not heard of the abandonment of the American beet-sugar industry, and we have perceived no reason why it should be abandoned on account of Cuban reciprocity.

"This is the practical vindication of reciprocity upon the basis of dollars and cents. It is gratifying to have such vindication of it, which we were from the outset confident we should have. The higher vindication of it resides in the fact that it is just and right, as a matter of international ethics, apart from all considerations of profit and loss. Not always do abstract right and practical, concrete profit so closely coincide as in this case they happily do."

THE FOLK VICTORY IN MISSOURI.

NO other state contest this year has aroused half the interest in the country at large that Joseph W. Folk's single-handed fight with the powerful Democratic "machine" for the gubernatorial nomination in Missouri has stirred up; and now that he has won, newspapers of every political hue are celebrating the victory with congratulatory editorials. In fact, the Republican newspapers in Missouri stood by him so strongly during the campaign for his nomination that they seem to feel called upon now to explain, in long editorials, why they will not support him, instead of the Republican candidate, in the campaign for election. The Missouri Democratic convention will not meet until June 19, but Mr. Folk's rivals for the nomination are so hopelessly behind that two of them have withdrawn, and the third, as the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) remarks, "is only nominally a candidate." The editor of the St. Louis *Mirror* (Dem.), which has been opposing Mr. Folk, hoists the white flag in the following editorial:

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JOSEPH W. FOLK,

The St. Louis Circuit Attorney who prosecuted the boodlers, beat the Democratic state machine in the fight for the gubernatorial nomination, and who is mentioned for the Democratic presidential nomination. He will be thirty-five years old next October.

"He has, to all appearances, won his battle in fair fight. And any effort to trick him out of the fruits of victory must end in disaster. No one has fought Mr. Folk harder than I have fought him. But my fight is done. He has won his battle in the open and on the level.

"I've gone the distance and through some heavy mud for some friends of mine in this fight. We're licked and licked good and hard."

Mr. Folk's triumph over the machine on the direct issue of political corruption is hailed by the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* (Dem.) as "the most superb victory in the annals of recent politics." It goes on to describe the elements opposed to him as follows:

"When he entered the race, he had no prestige over the State except that which his good name and splendid courage gave him, and opposed to him was the strongest, most compact, and best organized machine to be found anywhere in the Union. The governor of the commonwealth, with a political following that extended to the remotest boundaries of the State, was openly hostile to him, and actively aggressive in his hostility. The city administration of St. Louis, which has for years dominated the Government at Jefferson City, and of which he is the most illustrious part, was bitter, malignant and malevolent in its war on him. The Jefferson Club, the leading Democratic organization in Missouri, of which he was a member, attacked him from ambush and lurked for him with unsheathed knives in dark places. And lastly, but by no means leastly, the boodler gang, under the leadership of Ed Butler, a most powerful band of corrupt and unscrupulous men, arrayed itself against him and united all of the lawless elements in the State in their fight on him. These forces operated together, and associated with them was United States Senator Stone, a man with an unsavory reputation, and a few Congressmen who have received favors from the boodlers.

"That Mr. Folk should have triumphed over such opposition is little short of wonderful. He had three candidates to beat, one a member of the Supreme Court, another a mayor of Kansas City, and the third, the popular president of the Jefferson Club and head of the St. Louis police commission. Each of these men was selected to make the race because of his supposed strength with certain constituencies. It was thought that Hawes and Reed could carry the larger counties and Judge Gantt a sufficient number of the smaller ones to make the nomination of Folk an impossibility. There was one thing they overlooked. Drunk with long use of uncontested power, the machine politicians thought that nothing short of a revolution could dethrone them, and they did not believe that the people were in a mood to revolt, or that Joe Folk could lead the people. The personal equation was never considered by them and possessing no self-respect or patriotism themselves, they did not look for it in the electorate of their general community. The thunders were muttering, but unheard by them because they did not have their ears to the ground."

The Kansas City *Star* (Ind.) suggests to the Missouri Republicans that they make no hard fight against Folk, but concentrate their efforts on electing Roosevelt electors. It says:

"There are many good men in the Republican party of this State, several of whom should make good governors; but the fight against Folk will be so hopeless, so utterly futile, that the best men will not consent to head a ticket against the reformer. It would be better for the Republicans of Missouri not to make a set fight against Mr. Folk, but to work ceaselessly for the cause of President Roosevelt. The very sentiment that has strengthened Mr. Folk and has insured his nomination and election should enable Mr. Roosevelt to carry Missouri. The two men are working to the same ends as reformers. It would be a great thing for Missouri to elect Mr. Folk and Republican electors at the same time."

Mention of Mr. Folk's name in connection with the Democratic Presidential nomination is being heard. He says, however:

"I could not consider accepting the nomination were it tendered. I have made the present fight before the people of Missouri for a principle, and now that the Democrats have so generously indorsed me for governor, I fear I should be false to the trust imposed were I to consider another nomination. I regard the work to be done as governor of Missouri of more importance just now than anything else. There are certain reforms necessary, and they must be carried out. I have made a fight for them and could not desert those who have assisted me for anything else in the range of possibility."

THUS far in the war Rudyard Kipling has exhibited a marvelous self-restraint.—*The Chicago News.*

THE title of the sequel to Senator Beveridge's "The Russian Advance" seems to suggest itself.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

THE sensational thing about the blowing up of the docks at Dalny is that the Russians did it intentionally.—*The New York World.*

SOME people find it cheaper to move than to pay rent. The Russians seem to find it cheaper to move than to own the property.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

"WHY IS AMERICAN LITERATURE BOURGEOIS?"

"AMERICAN literature to-day, taking it as a whole, taking no account of its strangely few exceptions, is the most timid, the most anemic, the most lacking in individualities, the most bourgeois, that any country has ever known." Thus writes Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, a well-known Californian novelist. How utterly unrepresentative our literature is, she goes on to say, may be seen by holding it up to contrast with the general trend and conduct of American affairs—political, financial, commercial—with all that is typical of what has come to be recognized as the genius of the American race. On this point she says (writing in *The North American Review* for May):

"Compare our literary intelligence with the boldness and dynamic energy of the American race in general, and of thousands in particular, who in the last thirty years alone have made the progress of this country phenomenal in the history of nations. To-day we are more feared, hated, and admired than any country on the two hemispheres—with the possible exception of England. We are a synonym in Europe—which knows little of our literature and cares less—for cleverness of a new order; for all that is unique, startling, unexpected; for dangerous and unfathomed power; for a personality so original that we are thought of as a mass rather than as individuals of varying mental and social degree. Above all, we are envied because of our personal liberty, our divorce courts, our notorious attitude of standing on our own feet and bidding the rest of the world like us or let us alone.

"It would seem almost superfluous to wonder what would be a European's reply if one asked him what parallel he found between those of our men whom he regards as typical—such men as Roosevelt, Pierpont Morgan, Yerkes, Cleveland, or even Croker—between our imminent financial supremacy, our devouring commercial inroads, our gigantic trusts violating many laws, our colossal strikes, our utter contempt for the survival of the monarchical superstition in the Old World—and our literature. Where *is* the parallel? And where shall we seek the cause of this temporary misrepresentation of the most original and audacious country the world has ever known? I use the word temporary with afore hought, for phenomena have appeared recently which would have been quite impossible a few years ago. The public would seem to be disentangling itself from leading strings, rebellion is in the air, much that provoked loud protest a few years ago is now accepted as a matter of course, and there are signs everywhere that, in the course of another generation, we shall have discarded our Puritanism, and have grown into a broad, tolerant, and no less virtuous race. But habit is hard to kill, and we may count upon a persistence of the present order of things for some time to come, and in spite of the occasional success achieved without the sanction of the American literary powers."

MRS. GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

She charges that American literature is "the most anemic, the most bourgeois, that any country has ever known."

Responsibility for the present order of things is, according to Mrs. Atherton, largely with the big magazines, which establish the standards to which the new writer feels compelled to conform if he would get a hearing. We read:

"It is safe to say that it is the ambition of every new writer to 'get into the magazines.' . . . And altho it may be difficult to 'get into the magazines,' it is still more difficult to get out. So great has the power of the magazines been that they have convinced half the world they stand for the true aristocracy of letters, that he who ignores their canons must withdraw and forever dwell beyond the pale. The newspapers have taken their cue from them; it saves thinking; and there is, beyond all question, a certain public which will not recognize the existence of an author who has not been bred in one of the magazines or launched by one of the associate publishing-houses. To be a pariah is not a pleasant thing in this world, particularly if there was a moment when you dwelt with the elect. It is safe and pleasant to be consistently approved. Moreover, it is profitable—not recklessly so perhaps, but it is agreeable to look forward to a nice little income for a reasonable number of years. All this begets timidity; and timidity is a leech at the throat of originality."

The writer proceeds to examine the canons which govern the "aristocracy of American letters." The first of these she finds to be a proscription against originality; the second, adherence to the fiction "that this world is not as it is, but as it ought to be." On this point she writes:

"The sole taboo is not sex by any means: many another tendency of the human mind, many another exposition of life, must be forever ignored and denounced. Whether or not this convention originated with certain men, powerful in shaping American literature, who had seen nothing of the world, or whether there was a deliberate concerted attempt on the part of the literary power to make American literature 'refined,' aristocratic, undemocratic, a rarefied thing in the third stratum above mortals, it would be hard to say. The result, however, it may be observed here, is not aristocratic, but distinctly middle-class. It is the expression of that *bourgeoisie* which is afraid of doing the wrong thing, not of the indifferent aristocrat; of that element which dares not use slang, shrinks from audacity, rarely utters a bold sentiment, and as rarely feels one. It is as correct as Sunday clothes and as innocuous as sterilized milk, but it is not aristocratic. The natural result of its success is, that American writers feel no necessity to see the world. Too much knowledge, indeed, would upset the prescribed poise, and they spend their years comfortably describing the little life about them, adding nothing whatever to the knowledge of mankind. Their utmost range is after dialect—*i.e.*, illiterate phrases—and local color. They mildly interest people who are used to them and can get nothing else."

A third canon of American literature, the writer continues, is "that fiction to be literature must be anemic":

"Vigor, vitality, richness, vividness, audacity of thought or phrase, any quality, in short, which is distinctively American, must be weeded out, bleached out, of the ambitious author, would he receive recognition as an American of letters. Here again, if they are trying to be aristocratic, they are making a curious blunder. The qualities I have enumerated as anathema distinguish the aristocracies of all nations, and, as your true democrat is an aristocrat, therein lies the close relationship between the high civilization of the Old World and the superb Americanism which laughs at ancient forms and superstitions, goes its own gait with apologies to no one. Our literature fairly represents the bourgeois spirit of Europe, but it does not represent the United States in anything but matter of a sort."

A fourth canon she calls "the fetish of the body." We read:

"Magazine editors, their confederate publishers, their writers and readers, deify the body, grovel in the dust before it. It never has done and can do no wrong. At all events, it must be protected at every hazard and cost. Let the brain rot. The brain is invisible and insignificant. Let the mind close its doors to the best of literatures, to the immensity of life, but let it keep its physical framework even as a little child. That the body was materialized

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for no other purpose in the world but for reproduction, and as a more tangible expression for the mind, and that the mind is given us that we may put into it all the knowledge that can be found in this world, has never occurred to any of these teachers."

Fifth and last in her list of magazine-imposed canons we read that the terrible and the tragic must be avoided—that nothing must be written that might distressingly affect "the nerves of sensitive ladies."

"It is this curious shrinking from the larger life," says Mrs. Atherton, "that is most characteristic of what at present stands for American literature."

She does not claim that the responsibility rests entirely with the magazines and the publishing-houses, which she says may retort that "they are money-making institutions, and that the great body of the people are commonplace, narrow, and prudish; also that the great majority of readers are women." But if no educating force is applied to the million, she asks, how are they to advance?

Of the authors nurtured in these conditions she writes: "It is almost an unpardonable lapse into the obvious to remark that such a school will never produce even one great writer." "To be great, it is above all things necessary to develop your ego, your power, and there is only one way to do it: by divorcing yourself from all that is smug, that is easy, that is comfortable, that is orthodox and conventional, by seeing life from its peaks to its chasms."

Mrs. Atherton concludes with the following statements and admonitions:

"No writer with a real gift and with a real ambition has any business with a home, children, the unintermittent comforts of life which stultify and stifle. If a man has the gift to write, to create—the greatest of all gifts—what more does he want? To insist upon the right to lounge amidst the commonplace comforts and the mild distractions of 'society' is not only ungrateful, but fatal. Art, the most jealous of all mistresses, is always prompt to desert him of the divided allegiance, and leave him to finish his career with the husks, with the shell from which the soul has gone. Even the writer who has no inclination to deal with the great passions—which the fastidious American calls 'temperament!'—should study unceasingly the great map of life. He has no right to ask people to buy his books if he can not tell them something they did not know before. To be great, you must know as much as one can learn in one life, and by experience, even if you never intend to use one-third of your knowledge. . . . . .

"A writer who is singled out to create—to be useful to the race—owes all to that gift, nothing to his trifling self. Who cares to-day that Poe was a drunkard, Coleridge an opium-eater, that Byron had forty mistresses, and George Sand forty lovers? Not that excess is necessary, not by any means. Many of the greatest men in literature have been sane, and careful of themselves. The temperaments that demand artificial stimulation pay a bitter price, and, what is worse, limit their contribution to art. Alcohol, stimulant of any sort—even strong coffee—in nine cases out of ten, and particularly in the case of women, who have active nerves enough, scatter the brain, weakening its coherence and logic long before actual decay sets in; or pitches it a note too high, so that the effect is bizarre rather than original."

Humorous Art in Japan.—Of Japanese pictorial humor Mr. J. Berg Esenwein writes: "To-day it is still imitative, as is nearly every other form of activity in this kaledoscopic period of Japan's brilliant modern career." The humorous ideas and ideals are imported. When, as occasionally happens, the Japanese "funny man" attempts Oriental subjects and atmosphere, we are told that "the result is certain to revert to the long-drawn-out style of two decades gone by; and twenty, or even thirty, drawings are required to perpetuate a joke of which Opper, Howarth, or 'Bunny' would scarcely be guilty at all, and then never at a greater length than four or five exhibits." Even when foreign models are followed, Mr. Esenwein states, the tendency to bind imitative work to a national type is shown in using more drawings than an English or an American artist would deem necessary. He goes on to say (in *The Booklover's Magazine*, Philadelphia, for May):

"Japan is both an ancient and a modern nation, or, to be more precise, neither the one nor the other. It follows that she has no recognized typical humor that is not touched, as are all things in this period in her career, by somewhat of the old and of the new. Without seeking to trace the development of a national humorous art among the Japanese, it will be enough to note in passing that, the Japanese spirit being neither characteristically original nor daring, the tone and temper of their literature is reflective, and that, as a consequence, their best humor is literary rather than pictorial. In spirit it is mild and dainty, almost pathetic. It laughs with you, not at you; for there is an almost total absence of the broad German farce, the pungent wit of the French, and the tart irony of the English. Keenly alive to the attractions of the minute and of the delicate, sensitive to every foreign influence, courteous almost to the extreme of absurdity, the Japanese mind is taking on a variety of tones which are neither altogether admirable nor wholly harmonious. These characteristics are already beginning to be reflected in her civilization; and first of all in her pictorial humor, as eventually in her fine art, these heterogeneous forces must appear as the foes of that great fundamental of all that is great and good in art—unity."

FRENCH FICTION'S INJUSTICE TO THE FRENCH WOMAN.

DR. EMIL REICH, in the course of a recent article on "The Future of the Latin Nations," indulges in an interesting digression on the relation between early training of French women and the characteristics of French fiction. "The French woman," says Dr. Reich, "is the most important person of the French social economy, in which she certainly ranks before the man." But French womanhood, he claims, is bought at the price of French girlhood. In the rigorous isolation of the French girl's life, Dr. Reich finds at least a partial explanation of two cardinal national defects—one literary, the other social. On the literary results of this condition we quote the writer's words (from *The Contemporary Review*) as follows:

"Outside the Orient the French girl is the most secluded of any. To those who have not seen it, the almost penitential isolation in which the French girl up to the time of her marriage is kept from the other sex, except from the members of her immediate family, is very nearly inconceivable. It has often been wondered why French poetry is sterile in lyrics; but is not the very fountain of lyric verse wanting? Are not modern lyrics inspired by the social intercourse of the young man with the young and innocent girl?

"We shall not perhaps find a fitter occasion for speaking of the French novel, which has probably been productive of more misunderstanding with regard to France than anything else. It is certainly the chief vehicle through which a knowledge, or rather pseudo-knowledge, of France is spread. Numberless people are conversant enough with French to read with ease this lighter form of French literature, but their psychological insight is quite insufficient. The novelist in France is driven into an unenviable position. He is absolutely debarred from introducing the *jeune fille* into his writings. In life she is a nonentity; in the novel she would be an absurdity. There is no subject of interest on which to build a romance except the illicit amour after marriage. The novelist is compelled, in spite of himself, to treat life invariably from the point of view of adultery. By no other means can he give his book even a semblance of plausibility. The foreign novel reader, however, leaps at once to the conclusion that his French author depicts the prevalent features of French married life. Nothing could be more absurdly untrue, as a few months' sojourn in France would certainly convince the most rabid of Francophobes. The future of the French novel is not bright; these limitations which are imposed upon its topic doom it to monotony. With whatever grace of style or interesting setting the author may surround his plot, it is bound to revolve upon the same unsavory theme, which finally becomes wearisome in the extreme. The influence of the French novel is undoubtedly pernicious, but it is

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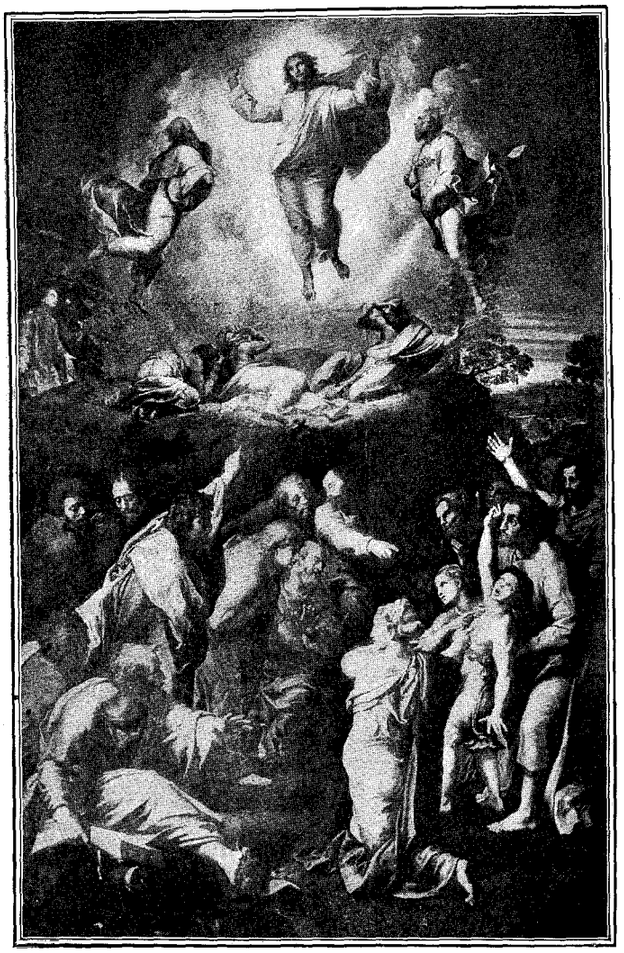
certainly far from being so great as is currently supposed. By the woman of France the novel is scarcely read: she has no time for it, as we shall see when we come to look into her real sphere of activity. Let us, then, admit that the French novel is doomed owing to the social conditions of France: the ordinary married woman, important as her part may be in actual life, does not offer the interest necessary for a romance; and in spite of the profound thought with which a Balzac may enwrap his theme, or the brilliants with which many more recent novelists have studded their work, there can be no permanent success. The French may remain the most dazzling of *raconteurs;* they will never, so long as the conditions in which they live persist, rise to the heights of first-class novel-writing."

HERBERT SPENCER AS AN ART CRITIC.

AN interesting section of Spencer's autobiography is that in which he takes occasion to deliver himself on a subject outside his normal field and one upon which his previous publications have afforded him no opportunity to speak. The opportunity offered in the course of his description of his Italian journey and the zest with which he takes it up are indicated at the outset: "One thing only I am prompted to do—to seize the occasion for venting my heresies concerning the old masters: probably to the satisfaction of a few and the anger of many. I have long wished to do this, and can not now let pass so convenient an opportunity." That he took some pleasure in his heresies is indicated by a passage elsewhere telling of a little excursion with a party who were celebrating thus the wedding anniversary of the late Sir Leslie Stephen and the younger Miss Thackeray. The party went by the Thames to Hampton Court and made a tour of the galleries. "Altho I do not remember it," writes Spencer, "I doubtless seized the occasion for uttering heresies concerning Raphael's cartoons." In another place he says: "One may say with some approach to truth that on art questions men's judgments have been paralyzed by authority and tradition as they have been on religious questions," tho he goes on to express the hope that "as the paralysis is diminishing in respect of the last it will presently diminish in respect of the first."



RAPHAEL'S "TRANSFIGURATION."
It exhibits conflicting centers of interest, according to Herbert Spencer "a fundamental vice in a work of art."

In Kugler's "Handbook of Italian Painting" Spencer found the remark concerning Raphael's "Transfiguration," that "it becomes us to offer any approach to criticism with all humility." On this he comments:

"When I see the professed critic thus prostrating himself before a reputation, my skepticism respecting the worth of the current applause of the old masters is confirmed. And when those who have 'taken exception' to 'the twofold action contained in this picture' are called by Kugler 'shallow critics,' I have not the slightest hesitation in classing myself with them; nor have I the slightest hesitation in rejecting the excuse that this fatal fault 'is explained historically' by the circumstances of the depicted incident, as tho a fundamental vice in a work of art can be got rid of by learning that it is involved in the scene represented, as tho one's eyes, gravitated now to one, now to the other, of the conflicting centers of interest, can be prevented from doing so by any such explanation."

In considering Michelangelo, he criticizes the artist for expressing ideas "grossly anthropomorphic," for exhibiting "too much his tendency to express mental superiority by supernatural bigness of muscles," and for his scheme of decoration of the interior of the Sistine Chapel. Of the latter he says: "If the chapel be considered as a receptacle for works of art, then it is faulty because it displays them—or, at any rate, the greater part of them—in the worst possible ways. If it be considered as in itself a work of art, then it is bad because the effects of its decorative parts conflict too much with the effect of the whole. Its fault as a whole is like the fault of one of its chief components—the fresco of the Last Judgment, over which the eye wanders unable to combine its elements." To quote a little further:

"Were there anything like discrimination in the praises of pictures by the old masters, were they applauded only for certain merits at the same time that their demerits were recognized, I should have no objection to make; or were each of them approved as being good relatively to the mental culture of its age, which was characterized by crude ideas and sentiments and undisciplined perceptions, I should agree that many of them deserve praise. But the applause given is *absolute* instead of *relative;* and the grossest absurdities in them are habitually passed over without remark."

He next takes up the case of Guido's "Phœbus and Aurora," and from the point of view of the scientific observer alleges that we have absurdity piled on absurdity "in place of the splendid effects that might have been produced had nature not been gratuitously contradicted." Imagining an objector who says: "You must not criticize the old masters in this way; you must consider the ideas and sentiments expressed by their works and the skilful combination shown in them, and must overlook these technical defects," he rejoins:

"I might here ask in how many cases the merits thus assumed exist. But without entering any such demurrer, I will limit myself to the defects classed as technical; and I reply that these are not to be overlooked. When it is proved to me that, on reading a poem, I should think only of the fineness of the idea it embodies, and should disregard bad grammar, halting versification, jarring rimes, cacophanous phrases, mixed metaphors, and so on, then I will admit that in contemplating a picture I may properly ignore the fact that the light is shown to come from various directions or from nowhere in particular. And after I have been persuaded

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that while listening to a piece of music I ought to ignore the false notes, the error in time, the harshness of timbre, as well as the lack of distinction between piano and forte passages, and that I should think only of the feeling which the composer intended to convey, then I will agree that it is proper to pay no regard to the fact that the shades in a picture have been all so unnaturally strengthened as to make them everywhere alike in degree of darkness (a defect which can not be explained away as being due to the alleged darkening of the shadows by time). Quite admitting, or rather distinctly affirming, as I do, that truthful representation of the physical aspects of things is an element in pictorial art of inferior rank to the truthful representation of emotion, action, and dramatic combination, I nevertheless contend that the first must be achieved before the second can be duly appreciated. Only when the vehicle is good can that which is to be conveyed be brought home fully to the spectator's consciousness. The first thing to be demanded of a picture is that it shall not shock the perceptions of natural appearances—the cultivated perceptions, I mean. If, as in many works of the old masters, a group of figures standing out of doors is represented with in-door lights and shades upon it; and if the spectator who has looked at nature with such careless eyes that he is unconscious of this incongruity, does not have his attention distracted by it from the composition or the sentiment, this fact is nothing to the point. The standard of judgment must be that of the observant—not that of the unobservant. If we may fitly take the verdicts of those who can not distinguish between truth and untruth in the physioscopy of a picture, we may fitly go farther and make our esthetic ideas conform to those of a cottager who puts on his mantel-shelf a gaudily painted cast of a parrot, and sticks against his wall a colored print of the Prodigal Son in blue coat and yellow breeches."

In respect to the experts who applaud the works of the old masters, Mr. Spencer affirms that "by no means all experts think what they are supposed to think," and "many artists—especially when young and afraid of offending the authorities—refrain from saying that which they secretly believe respecting traditional reputations. . . . When, however, they have reason to think that what they say will not bring on them the penalties of heresy, they express opinions quite unlike those they are assumed to hold." Furthermore, "so long as the professed approval of artists is unaccompanied by adoption of the practises of those approved, it goes for little. There are many traits of the old masters perfectly easy to imitate, which artists would imitate if they really admired them. Thus, as I say, in respect of some most conspicuous traits, easily imitated, the artist of our time carefully avoids doing as the ancient artist did; and such being the case, his eulogies, if he utters them, do not go for much. When we have to choose between the evidence derived from words and the evidence derived from deeds, we may fitly prefer the evidence derived from deeds."

Mr. Spencer cites the opinion of certain R. A.'s and A. R. A.'s to whom he submitted in proof his expressions. One of these, "in whose opinion the works of the old masters should be judged in connection with the sentiments, ideas, and perceptions of their respective times, and not from our point of view," replied: "I believe that what you have said against them (the old masters) is calculated to do unmixed good, for no subject exists that has hitherto been set forth to the world by persons so ignorant, so affected, or so impotent as the scribbling critics of the last generation." Another hoped that what Mr. Spencer had written would "help to stop some of the nonsense promulgated by the Kuglers and others"; and affirmed that all artists would agree with his "criticisms on fact."

Growth of American Art Interests.—A very optimistic view of the present condition of American art is taken by Edwina Spencer, a writer in *The Chatauquan* (April), who contends that "we are no longer a nation either ignorant or uninterested with regard to the beautiful." She goes on to say:

"In writing of our sculptors one can not now deplore, with Hawthorne, 'their lonely studios in the unsympathetic cities of their native land'; and in spite of the growing supremacy of New York as the hub of our artistic universe, it is not to Manhattan alone that we owe the constantly increasing interest of our countrymen in matters esthetic. Mr. La Farge has told us that 'there is a latent energy within the nation which has helped to establish rapidly things that have had to grow slowly in other countries, and the time has come when our nation opens its mind to a desire for the influences of art.' Indeed, there is every evidence that the people of America (not the artistic few, nor those who have spent years abroad, but the mass of Americans) want to know and see what is good in art, and also to possess it.

"This widespread appreciation is attested by the countless art-schools springing up throughout the country; by the growth of collections, both public and private; by the number and variety of our annual exhibitions, and by the wide range of our art associations. Such buildings as the Library of Congress, and such decorative achievements as the sculpture of our recent expositions testify to the demand for good art; as does the appointment of municipal art commissions in our large cities, the growing regard for civic beauty, and the formation of state art societies having an annual appropriation—like that of Utah, established in 1899, and the one organized in Minnesota a year ago.

"Never has the artistic viewpoint been so exploited as at present, by the tongue, the pen, and even the poster artist—for the edge of the art wave is creeping up the shores of the advertising world."

THE PASSING OF POPULAR NOVELS.

BOOK publishing and authorship in our day, remarks Mr. George Seibel, have come to resemble a continuous vaudeville performance. As a timely adaptation of the old query, "What becomes of the pins?" he suggests "What becomes of the books?"—and he finds the question both pathetic and puzzling. If we would console ourselves with the thought that the books of real merit live, while those of pretentious emptiness die, Mr. Seibel reminds us that "Kipling's 'Kim' is buried alongside of Archibald Clavering Gunter's 'Mr. Barnes,' and Marie Corelli's popular stories keep up a steady sale like Anthony Hope's fine Zenda romances." Nevertheless, he attempts a classification of some of the puzzling phenomena of the book trade. He finds, for instance, that "such books as are written to feed some fad or craze are pushed aside when the public is gorged." We quote further (from *The Critic*, May):

"There was the theological novel, which began its course with 'Robert Elsmere,' a powerful piece of work despite reminiscences of 'Middlemarch'; then followed 'John Ward, Preacher,' 'The Damnation of Theron Ware,' 'The Gadfly.' They are gone—their titles but memories, and very tenuous memories some. The frenzy for historical fiction followed, and brought us 'When Knighthood Was in Flower,' 'To Have and to Hold,' 'Alice of Old Vincennes.' These, too, are gone; rarely called for in book-stores or libraries; the reproach of ignorance has been lifted from the unfortunates that had not read them. . . . . .

"'David Harum,' which started the rural fiction fever, and incidentally led publishers to realize that a popular novel while it lasts is as good as an oil-gusher, shows how long a book of real merit may hope to live. One book-store which sold four hundred copies a month when 'David Harum' was the rage is now selling ten copies a month.

"Taking 'David Harum' as a striking case of literary longevity, it may be deduced that the average novel, if it has real merit and tickles the public palate, if interest in it is revived by dramatization and the sale stimulated by cheap editions, may live six years or more. Most of the big sellers do not live that long. 'The average successful novel,' says one large bookseller, 'lives about a year. Some do not last six months; and many do not last three months.' It must be taken into consideration that a book lives longer in a book-shop than in a library, for if it does not sell well it is even more likely to be in stock and tempting the purchaser's eye, whereas in a library the would-be reader must ask for it. This makes the statement of one librarian especially significant, who says that 'the avearge novel lasts about six weeks, then the people do not ask for it any more.'"

The real reason that successful books drop out and are heard of no more, says Mr. Seibel, is that they are crushed to death by the new books piled on top of them.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

ARE CRYSTALS ALIVE?

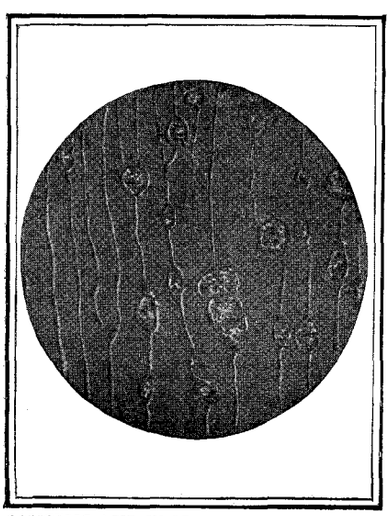
THE new theory that ascribes to crystals a kind of life, of a lower grade than that of plants, but still real life, has already been mentioned in these columns. It is set forth at some length in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, April 23) by Messrs. F. di Brazza and P. Pirenne, of Liége, Belgium. As will be remembered, the theory was suggested by and chiefly depends on phenomena observed under the microscope, during the growth of a crystal from a solution, which strikingly resembles certain features of the growth of a living cell. Say the writers:

SALICYLIC ACID IN PRECRYSTALLINE STATE.
Showing birth of multipolar cellules resembling nerve cells. Enlargement 280.

"If we dissolve a salt in water until the liquid is saturated, and then modify the conditions by lowering the temperature, we shall see crystals of the dissolved salt appear. This process, generally so simple and apparently dependent only on physical and chemical laws, really originates in a series of very complicated vital phenomena. . . . . .

"At the beginning of the crystallization a tiny globule is seen to be differentiated from the uniform mass, being easily recognizable on account of its difference in refractive power. Studied closely, this globule shows within it a slight 'petroplasmic network,' which shows an analogy with the formation of animal and vegetable cells. . . . . .

"Then are seen appearing in the network small obscure points called 'petroblasts,' which, when observed under high magnifying power, seem to be at the center of a dark substance called 'deuterolithoplasm,' and on the periphery of another clearer substance named by von Schrön 'protolithoplasm.' The formation of the crystal results from these two substances. . . . Crystals have different origins, but . . . the petroplasmic kind is by far the most common. In the strife between the two substances constituting the petroblast, the globule changes form by an annular enlargement; the ring then is deformed and an angle is formed which von Schrön calls the 'primitive dominant angle,' because it gives the direction of the future crystal. Soon a second angle forms opposite the first, called the 'diagonal angle.' Finally the meeting-points of these two opposed angles form new angles called 'secondary.' . . . . . .



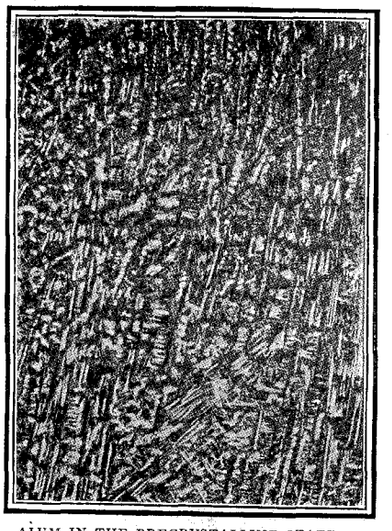
SALICYLIC ACID IN PRECRYSTALLINE STATE.
Showing numerous petroblasts with nuclei. Enlargement 610.

"The crystal, whose formative phases we have thus studied, can move about, and also presents the curious peculiarity of being able to reproduce itself in three ways—by division, gemmation, and endogeny.

"1. By division. If we take, in special conditions, a crystal of recent formation, we shall see it separate into two individuals which draw apart with a rotatory movement.

"2. By gemmation. The phenomenon takes place in the following manner: the petroblasts develop, reach the surface of the crystal, continue to develop, and are detached, causing waves around the crystal.

"3. By endogeny, the most original case. A little crystal forms inside the mother crystal, comes to the surface and issues from it with a double movement of progression and rotation.

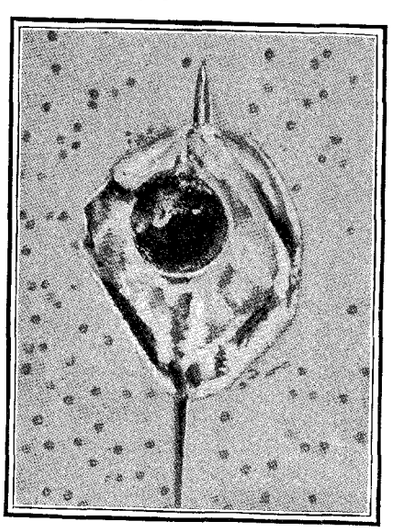


ALUM IN THE PRECRYSTALLINE STATE.
Showing appearance of lines of direction marking future axes. Enlargement 280.

"Life in crystals can be explained by the struggle for existence, which is ardent even here. In fact, if during their growth two crystals come into contact, the weaker will completely disappear, absorbed by the stronger. . . . The crystal seems actually to be a living being, and, as we have said, it should have its special pathology. This is really the case, according to von Schrön, who has discovered fifteen kinds of disease in crystals, some of which are hereditary—cases of bifurcation, torsion, and erosion, which are confirmatory of the new theory. When its vital cycle has been complete, the crystal then becomes old and is fossilized. It is then inert."

What is the origin of the little globules from whence, as has been stated above, all crystals arise? Have they germs or seeds of some kind? Von Schrön thinks not. He regards the inception of the crystal as real spontaneous generation. M. di Brazza, however, criticizes this attitude. He asks:

"Why can we not ascribe to the molecule, this infinitely small constituent part of things, the primary generative faculties and substitute for the formulæ of Redi and Virchow a new one: *Omne vivum ex molecula* [all life from the molecule]?"



LARGE PETRO-CELLULE OF QUARTZ.
Showing two protoplasmic substances, and nuclear petroblast. Enlargement 750.

This hypothesis the writers submitted to von Schrön, who reaffirms his belief that the crystal has absolutely no preexisting nucleus, molecular or other, in the solution in which it arises.

The theory of crystalline life, say the authors in closing, is consistent with the curious experiences of Professor Bose, of Calcutta, on the "response" of metals, which have already been described in these columns. They write:

"All minerals being of crystalline conformation, except certain substances vitrified by heat, it results, if we accept the theories of von Schrön, that all minerals are formed of colonies of beings that either are or have been alive.

"Every individual of this colony behaves in a way to defend the

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mass; hence the adaptation of a metal to the medium in which it finds itself; and the interior activity that serves as a base of the experiments of Bose are not due to the mass itself as a mass, but to the individuals that make it up and that must defend themselves and resist destruction."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST

A PLANT THAT GROWS THREE FEET IN A DAY.

STORIES of plant-growth at the rate of three feet a day, or an inch and a half an hour, remind one of the old negro-minstrel tales of rapid vegetation in California; yet so sober a periodical as *The National Geographic Magazine* assures us that the bamboo may grow at this speed, and prints a picture, which we reproduce, of a twelve-day shoot that overtops a man standing beside it. Says this paper further:

BAMBOO SHOOT FIVE FEET HIGH AND TWELVE DAYS OLD.

Courtesy of *National Geographical Magazine.*

"The word bamboo suggests to most Americans a faithful fishing-rod or a dainty fan. To the Japanese and Chinese, who are the most practical agriculturists in the world, and to the natives of tropical India and the Malay archipelago, it is as indispensable as the white pine to the American farmer. They are not only dependent upon it for much of their building material, but make their ropes, mats, kitchen utensils, and innumerable other articles out of it, and at the same time consider it among the most nutritious of their vegetables. Varieties of bamboo are found everywhere in Japan, even where there are heavy falls of snow in winter. It is a popular misconception that bamboos grow only in the tropics. Japan is a land of bamboos, and yet where these plants grow it is not so warm in winter as it is in California. In regions where the snows are so heavy that they often break down the young stems and where the thermometer drops to 15° F. below the freezing point, the largest of the Japanese species grows and forms large groves. Some of these varieties could be grown commercially in the United States.

"The bamboo groves of Japan are not only one of the most striking features of its landscapes, but one of its most profitable plant cultures. The largest well-kept groves in the world, except perhaps those of Burma, are growing in the central provinces, and some of these are several square miles in area. These groves pay the owners good interest, often $50 gold per acre annually. Japan exports 10,000,000 fishing-rods alone, the larger share of which come to the United States. There are many bamboos scattered throughout the United States in botanical gardens, where they are cultivated for ornamentation. There are also some beautiful groves of imported bamboo in California, but no serious attempt has yet been made to grow varieties having commercial value.

"A bamboo stem, or culm, attains its full height—40, 60, or 100 feet—in a single season. It is allowed to stand for three or four years before cutting in order that it may harden. The shining stem is hollow and is divided into joints or knots by the crossing of the vascular bundles of fibers. There are many varieties of the bamboo plant, from the species which is woven into mats to the tall bamboo-tree which the Chinaman uses for the mast of his large boat. One variety is cultivated as a vegetable and the young shoots eaten like asparagus, or they may be salted, pickled, or preserved."

IRRIGATION VERSUS POWER DEVELOPMENT.

THAT the success of the policy of irrigation of our arid lands in the West is threatened by companies which purpose to use water-rights in those regions for the development of power is asserted by Frederick Haynes Newell, chief engineer of the United States reclamation service, in an article in *Forestry and Irrigation*. That such use is short-sighted is claimed by the writer, because, in spite of the importance of power, agriculture and not mechanical development lies at the foundation of a country's prosperity. Mr. Newell instances the proposed use of the Snake River, in Idaho. He says:

"Irrigation development at its very inception in the Snake Valley is threatened by the proposed construction of a power-plant, the promoters of which claim the right to use the only supply of water available for irrigation. Already more than four times the low-water flow of Snake River is claimed for the development of power. The two large Carey Act projects now well under way in the Snake River Valley, together with the two feasible projects recently investigated by the Reclamation Service, will, when carried to completion, reclaim more than 635,000 acres of land, practically double the area now irrigated in that State. These lands lie in large bodies, which insures the building up of important centers of wealth and population. All this splendid development depends upon overcoming the condition of aridity, for without water these lands must forever remain in their present desert state.

"The theater of this activity lies comparatively remote from any large town or settlement, being 150 to 200 miles distant from Boise, and about the same distance from the most important centers of population in Utah. To-day these bodies of land form part of the vast unbroken wilderness of sage-brush which stretches across the State from east to west, a desert scene never to be forgotten by even a Western traveler.

"Provided with water for irrigation, orchards, and meadows, villages and towns, and in a few years even cities would greet the eye. The increment to agricultural wealth in the State following the irrigation of these lands would aggregate more than $60,000,000, and several hundred thousand people would be added to the population of the State. Irrigation must come first, and in order to irrigate these lands the right to use the waters of Snake River must, of course, be unquestioned.

"The prospect of early irrigation and settlement of these large areas has excited interest in the possibilities of power development in that region, and a few promoters have been quick to take advantage of imperfect laws and have obtained power rights on the stream. These power-plants are to be located at Shoshone Falls, a point where the river makes a vertical drop of more than 200 feet. The choice of a site for this enterprise is most unfortunate, as it is below practically all the irrigable lands in Snake River valley. It would require the use of all the storage facilities on the South Fork of this stream and more, or about 1,000,000 acre feet, to furnish the water claimed for this purpose alone. If the splendid storage facilities are to be used for this purpose, there would be a supply of water in the river for irrigation for only about three months of each season, or during the flood discharge of the stream. On the other hand, if these lands are to be reclaimed, there will not be any water in the river at this point for power purposes for several months during each season, as all the water will be diverted above this point. More than seventy per cent. of the irrigable lands of the valley will have to be furnished with water for their late irrigation, necessitating the utilization of practically every storage site existing in that drainage-basin for that purpose.

"The nature and magnitude of the conflict between these interests should be readily understood. The impending conflict might be easily obviated if a site for power development were selected above instead of below large bodies of irrigable land. American Falls offers an ideal location for the development of water-power. It is located above nearly 400,000 acres of irrigable land, the late water-supply for which, to the extent of nearly 3,000 second-feet, will have to be furnished from reservoirs. This supply will have to pass these falls, increasing the discharge of the river during its lowest stage from 2,000 to 5,000 second-feet, enough for the creation of over 20,000 horse-power, which can be developed at very reasonable expense, and without conflicting in any way with the rights of irrigation in any part of the Snake River valley.

"The development of cheap power is very essential and is a

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powerful agency in the building up of any country. The foundation of the development of any arid country is not power, but irrigation, and the right to the use of the streams for any other purpose must be subservient to irrigation rights if such development is to be full and complete. When it is realized that at best probably not more than four per cent. of the arid portion of Idaho can ever be reclaimed, there should be no question as to the desirability of having these resources fully utilized."

IS THE SUN'S HEAT GROWING WEAKER?

IT is announced by a Swiss physicist that during the past few years the heat received from the sun has been growing less and less, altho the rate of this diminution reached its height a year ago and is now lessening. That the cold weather of the past year is a result of this diminution is not stated, but the inference seems natural. It is also suggested that the phenomenon is due to increased opacity of the atmosphere, which may possibly be caused by volcanic dust. Says a writer on the subject in *Ciel et Terre* (Paris):

"In the month of March, 1903, the Swiss physicist Henri Dufour announced the fact that the intensity of the solar radiation on the earth's surface had been decreasing considerably for some time. Basing his conclusions on observations made at Lausanne and Clarens with Crova's actinometer, M. Dufour found that the weakening of intensity dated from the month of December, 1902, and that it had progressed up to the month of March, 1903, afterward gradually diminishing.

"The existence of an exceptional opacity of the atmosphere for several months was confirmed by the measurements of M. A. Gockel, by the observations of M. Max Wolf at Heidelberg, and by those of Samuel Langley at Washington. Finally, this diminution of the intensity of solar radiation on the earth's surface was also proved at Warsaw, where, since the month of December, 1900, systematic observations had been made with the actinometer of Angstrom-Chwolson.

"In a recent communication to the Paris Academy of Sciences, M. Ladislas Gorcynski cites for the years 1901–3 data that prove this diminution, and also shows that a more considerable diminution began at Warsaw in May, 1902, and lasted during a series of months in this and the following years, reaching its highest degree in the spring of 1903. Toward the end of this last year the progress of the diminution of intensity, compared to that of 1902, appeared to cease, altho the absolute values continued to fall relatively to those of 1901.

"The cause of this increase of atmospheric opacity to solar radiation is not yet clear. M. Dufour has suggested that it is connected with the Martinique eruptions. The extraordinary falls of dust which during the three years past have been observed in Europe also suggest this as a possible cause of the phenomenon in question. Nevertheless, these are as yet only suppositions, whose exactness can not yet be proved without more complete positive data."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Sense of Time in the Two Sexes.—That the time sense in women is deficient as compared with that of men seems to be shown by a recent test by Robert MacDougall in New York University, reported to *Science* (April 29) by the author. This test involved the estimation of periods of time varying from one-quarter minute to one and one-half minutes, under different conditions. These intervals were almost always overestimated both by men and women, but more so by the latter. Says Mr. MacDougall:

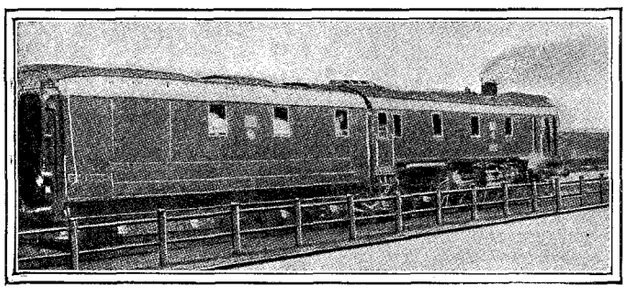
"This tendency is very much stronger in the women than in the men, the first point of contrast in the comparison of sex differences. For this period of time [one minute] the constant errors of the two sexes stand in a ratio of one to four. The clearest indication that this overestimation of short periods of time on the part of women is a persistent habit, and not due to variable factors in the conditions of experimentation, appears [from the following fact]. In the case of men, keeping tally of the passing seconds results in the elimination of the positive error and the appearance of a slight underestimation. In the case of women, on the contrary, overestimation still persists to the amount of two-fifths of the period in question. In other words, their unit of measurement is much in defect of the objective period which it is meant to represent. . . . . .

"In sum, the excess of general inaccuracy in the estimation of the given periods of time on the part of women, as compared with men, is no less marked than their tendency to overestimation. The extremes of individual judgment are very great—for instance, estimation of the duration of the one and one-half minute period . . . ran as high as ten minutes. In the case of men the highest was three and one-half minutes. The average error of judgment among the men, all periods included, was forty-five per cent. of the value of the periods estimated; that of the women amounted to one hundred and eleven per cent., or two and one-half times that of the men."

EIGHTY MILES AN HOUR ON A STEAM-ENGINE.

THE sensational high-speed experiments in electric traction that have been carried on during the last few months in Berlin are not the only efforts in this direction. Similar trials have been made in the same country with high-speed steam-locomotives, and one of the new engines has just completed a series of successful trips on the Goettinger-Hannover Railroad, resulting in a uniform speed of eighty miles per hour. Says *Prometheus:*

"The sum of the resistances which must be overcome by the force of the steam in an engine running at a high speed is greatly increased through the lateral motion caused by the irregular movement of the two pistons. In order to do away with this defect and



THE STEAM-LOCOMOTIVE WHICH MADE A UNIFORM SPEED OF EIGHTY MILES AN HOUR.

to obtain perfect symmetry and an equal distribution of forces, G. Wittfeld has designed an engine with three cylinders—one in the middle, driving the front axle, and one on each side, as in ordinary engines, driving the wheels on the rear, or second, axle. The two connecting-rods of these latter wheels work at the same constant angle, while the middle connecting-rod is so inclined that the crank-angle is ninety degrees, thus insuring a perfectly smooth and steady motion even at the highest speed. The engine is compound, the middle cylinder receiving the full pressure; the two driving-wheels on each side are connected by coupling-rods. Besides the driving-axles, there are two independent four-wheel trucks—one at the front and one at the rear. . . . . .

"Both engine and tender are completely roofed and walled, with windows at regular intervals; the smokestack surmounts the roof by only 15¾ inches, and the two steam-domes are hardly visible, so that the spectator might believe that he was looking at part of a Pullman train rather than at a powerful engine with its tender. . . . . .

"The front end of the engine is cone-shaped, to decrease the resistance of the air, and from this point the engineer manipulates the driving mechanism. He communicates with the firemen in the rear through a speaking-tube and also by means of passageways along the sides of the engine. These passageways are continued through the tender, and the latter can be connected with the following car like any ordinary Pullman coach, thus enabling the conductor of the train to communicate with the engineer at any time and in any kind of weather without the slightest inconvenience."

The engine, we are told, will be shipped to this country to be exhibited at the St. Louis Fair.

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FRUITLESS ATTEMPTS TO SQUARE THE CIRCLE.

AN announcement in the daily papers a few weeks ago that a man in Indianapolis had discovered a method of "squaring the circle," which had been found accurate, by actual test, and that the discoverer was going to put in a claim for a reward of $100,000 offered by a wealthy man of Sweden for the solution of the problem, moves *The National Druggist* to make the following remarks on the subject:

"The announcement, if not a hoax, is certainly made by some one densely ignorant of the true nature of the problem that he claims to have solved, which is not, as many suppose, to find a multiple of the diameter that will yield the length of the circumference of a circle—for this has been known for centuries, and to a degree of accuracy so great that were it possible to apply the figures to the diameter of the orbit of our sun around the fixed star of which it is supposed to be a satellite, thousands of millions of millions of miles away, the result would be accurate to such a degree that the most powerful microscope ever made by man could not detect the error. Not only has the multiple been figured out to the hundredth decimal digit, but to the 707th, and the calculations have been verified to the 500th—a fraction the minuteness of which is incomprehensible to the mind of man.

"The true problem, which is made insoluble by terms that we ourselves have put upon it, is to demonstrate by the methods of Euclid's geometry (that is, using only straight lines and arcs of a circle), the ratio between the diameter of a circle to the circumference. As a matter of fact, there is no such ratio, or, to put it otherwise, if the circumference be divided by the diameter there will be always a fraction over, and hence there can be no ratio between the two—none at least expressible in figures. There is always just so much and a little piece over.

"This could be made plain in a geometrical way if we remove the restrictions put on the problem by the ancient Greek mathematicians, who first tackled it. Hippocrates was the first, as far as history details, to investigate the question, but Anaxagoras was the first to come anywhere near exactness in his answer to it (that the ratio was less than $3\frac{1}{7}$ and more than $3\frac{10}{71}$). Dinostratus devised a curve, since then known as his 'quadratrix,' that solves the question in a similar manner—*i.e.*, that the ratio between the diameter and the circumference can not be *more* than a given figure, or *less* than another fixed amount. Carried out to the seventh decimal these limits are 3.1416000 and 3.1415925. The former is generally used in ordinary calculations.

"In regard to the reward said to be offered by the rich Swede for the solution of this or other similar problems, it is needless to say that it has its existence in the minds of the ignorant and mal-informed only. It takes its origin, probably, from the bequest of a large sum left by the Swedish engineer, Nobel (of high-explosive fame), to be paid at certain recurrent periods to the man whose discovery or invention shall prove of greatest benefit to the human race."

An English Good Word for Our Railroad Men.—From a recent report by Mr. Neville Priestly, under-secretary in the railways department of the Government of India, who visited the United States last year to study and report on American railroading, the following tribute to American railway enterprise and management is quoted by *The Railway and Engineering Review*:

"The railways of America are commercial undertakings on a gigantic scale, and are operated under conditions which are to be found nowhere else in the world, since they receive no protection from the state, and have had to fight their way to the front by sheer ability of management. If I have appeared enthusiastic at times, it is because I was greatly impressed by the courage with which the railroad officers have faced their difficulties and the pluck with which they have overcome them. It is impossible to associate with the great men who have made their mark on American railways, I may say American national history, without being infected with some of the enthusiasm they show for their business; and no man can travel over their railways without becoming possessed of a great deal more knowledge than he previously had, or without getting many valuable hints. Many of their methods are different from those one has been brought up to believe the only correct method; and it is not until one realizes that the one idea in the mind of American railway men is to 'get there,' and that they do 'get there' by the shortest and quickest way, and do not allow themselves to be turned aside either by red tape, old-time prejudices, tradition, or any other of the bogies by which older countries are assailed, that one understands how the results have been obtained which one sees there. American railway men are quick to see a new idea; they are quicker still to try it; they take a great pride in their profession, and are all striving to get at the science of it. That their methods are not always perfect is what might have been expected; but they have managed to do what no other country in the world has done, and that is carry their freight traffic profitably at extraordinarily low rates, notwithstanding the fact that they pay more for their labor than any other country. It is in the study of how they do this that much benefit can be derived by other countries."

The Telegraph's Sixtieth Birthday.—The first day of the present month witnessed the sixtieth anniversary of the electromagnetic telegraph, it being May 1, 1844, when Professor Morse was able to demonstrate the use of his invention in reporting at Washington the proceedings of the Whig convention at Baltimore. Says *The Electrical World and Engineer*:

"The amount of service rendered to the public by the telegraph sixty years after its practical inception may be gaged from the fact that in only four or five of the leading countries, 400,000,000 or 500,000,000 authentic messages are despatched annually exclusive of those handled by leased private wires. In this country the record is now probably about 100,000,000 a year, while Great Britain does not fall very far behind that. Germany and France together are good for another 100,000,000, while Russia, Italy, Austria, and Spain will probably account for another batch of equal magnitude. The telephone to-day has asserted for itself the function of knitting closely together the various communities in which it is used, but it is still the proud boast of the telegraph and the submarine cable that they have been the great instrumentality in annihilating distance, promoting intercourse and commerce, and bringing the nations together."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

ARTHUR MACDONALD, the American criminologist, connected for a number of years with the Federal Bureau of Education, has been the object of long-continued editorial attacks made by one of the New York daily papers. His suit against the paper for libel resulted recently in a verdict in his favor, the jury awarding him $20,000 damages.

"A PROLIFIC cause of chronic indigestion is eating from habit, and simply because it is meal-time and others are eating," says *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette*. "To eat when not hungry is to eat without relish, and food taken without relish is worse than wasted. Without relish the salivary glands do not act, the gastric fluids are not freely secreted, and the best of foods will not be digested. Many perfectly harmless dishes are severely condemned for no other reason than they were eaten perfunctorily and without relish and due insalivation."

"THE mat at the front door is necessarily the receptacle of all kinds of filth picked up from the streets," says *The Lancet*. "In dry weather there is little use for the mat, but in wet weather all cleanly disposed persons use it. The time comes when the mat is loaded with dirt in a more or less dried state, and the simplest way of removing the burden of dirt is to submit the mat to shaking, generally on the curbstone, or to bring it into sharp contact with a wall. This is the *modus operandi* generally adopted, much to the annoyance and discomfort of the passers-by. Frequently a most offensive cloud of dust is thus raised, and that this can be a source of ill-health can not be disputed."

THE aspersions on American science contained in Carl Snyder's book on "New Conceptions in Science" are commented on with slight favor by *The Lancet* (London), which also looks askance at his proposition to remedy the scientific situation in this country by the foundation of a great institution which should be at once a scientific society, a forum where the chief notables alike of Europe and America might be gathered and heard, and a seat of scientific research." It says: "Mr. Snyder works on the principle of Mohammed and the mountain, but, altho his temple may perhaps see the light of day, it would be of small avail to America did she provide a temple gorgeous beyond description, with no gods of her own to worship."

A SCENIC tunnel under Niagara from Table Rock House out under the Horseshoe Falls has just been completed. "This work," says a technical paper, "was undertaken for the Niagara Falls Queen Victoria Park Commission in order to provide a perfectly safe view of the cataract from below. A shaft was sunk 127 feet and from this a tunnel was constructed curving out under the Horseshoe Falls 800 feet. From this laterals were run into the gorge, where large observation-rooms will be constructed of glass where tourists can sit in easy chairs and look out. A large electric elevator has been put into the shaft and from the bottom a large board walk has been constructed to the mouths of the various lateral tunnels."

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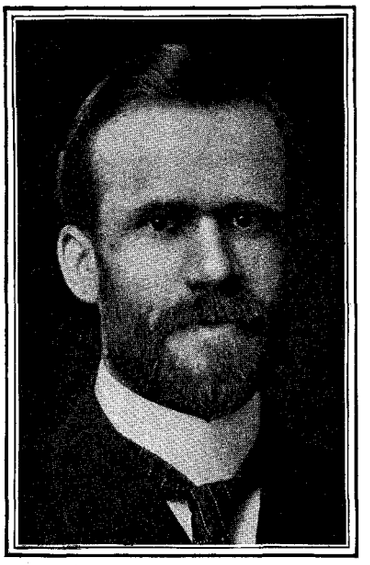
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

"THE NEW EVANGELISM."

PROF. WALTER RAUSCHENBUSCH, who is at the head of the Department of Church History in Rochester Theological Seminary (Baptist), contributes to the New York *Independent* an article on "The New Evangelism," which is hailed by the editor of that publication as a contribution "of very great importance."

Professor Rauschenbusch urges that as every individual reconstructs his comprehension of life and duty as he passes from one period of development to the next, so must humanity reconstruct its moral and religious synthesis whenever it passes from one era to another. "When all other departments of life and thought are silently changing, it is impossible for religion to remain unaffected." We are passing to-day, he says, through an historical transition as thorough and important as any in history; and he proceeds to define some phases of this transition:



PROF. WALTER RAUSCHENBUSCH.

He thinks that the church "has most slighted that part of the Gospel which our times most need."

"The last 125 years have swept us through profound changes in every direction. World-wide commerce, and the imperialistic policy of the Christian nations have made the problems of international and interracial relations urgent. The church responded by a new movement of world-wide missions, but it has failed hitherto to Christianize international politics. The monarchical system, so intimately connected with ancient religion, has crumbled and democracy has taken its place; but the church has not broadened its ethical teaching to any great extent to meet the new duties of the citizen-kings. It still confines its ethics to the *personal* and *family* life. In industry and commerce there has been a vast increase in the production of wealth and a shifting in its distribution, but the church has furnished no adequate principles either for the distribution or the consumption of wealth. We are emerging from the era of individualism. The principle of coordination, cooperation, and solidarity is being applied in ever-widening areas and is gaining remarkable hold on the spirits of men. The church is applying that principle in its organization, but its message is still chiefly on the basis of individualism."

The church, he goes on to say, is in the position of a mother talking to her son of seventeen as if he were still twelve. "What she says is good and loving, but it is not what the boy with his new passions and problems needs." The present paralysis of the churches, he further states, affects all Western Christendom, and only a cause coterminous with modern civilization will explain it.

How this affects evangelism Professor Rauschenbausch explains by stating that evangelism is only the cutting edge of the church, and is driven by the weight back of it. We quote further:

"To be effective, evangelism must appeal to motives which powerfully seize men, and it must hold up a moral standard so high above their actual lives that it will smite them with conviction of sin. If the motives urged seem untrue or remote, or if the standard of life to which they are summoned is practically that on which they are living, the evangelistic call will have little power. The two questions which every Christian worker should investigate for himself are these: Are the traditional motives still effective? And is the moral standard held up by the church such as to induce repentance?

"The motives urged at any time will vary with the preacher and the audience, and there will always be a large measure of truth and power even in the most defective preaching that touches human nature at all. Yet there is a change in emphasis from age to age. Within our own memory the fear of hell and the desire for bliss in heaven have strangely weakened, even with men who have no doubt of the reality of hell and heaven. On the other hand, the insistence on present holiness and Christian living has strengthened. Good men give less thought to their personal salvation than our fathers, but their sympathy for the sorrows of others is more poignant. . . . . .

"The moral teaching of the church in the past has dealt with private and family life. It has boldly condemned drunkenness, sexual impurity, profanity; it has fostered gentleness and pity, and it has been largely successful in this teaching. It has also drawn the line against Sabbath-breaking, dancing, card-playing, and theater-going, but it has not been successful in maintaining that line. In general, the community has risen toward the level of the church in private and domestic virtue, and the church has drifted toward the level of the respectable community in regard to amusements. As a result of both movements, the gap has lessened. The morality of the church is not much more than what prudence, respectability, and good breeding also demand. . . . . .

"When we pass from private and domestic life to political and business life, the matter is worse. About the most pressing questions arising there the church as a body is dumb. It has nothing to say about the justice of holding land idle in crowded cities, of appropriating the unearned increment in land values, of paying wages fixed by the hunger of the laborers and taking the surplus of their output as 'profits,' or of cornering the market in the necessaries of life. It feels restless about some glaring evils like child-labor, but only moderately so. Individuals in the church are intelligent and active, but the church, both as an organized body and as a corporate spiritual force, is inert. The moral guide of humanity is silent where authoritative speech is to-day most needed. Where it does speak, it is often on the wrong side."

One important and growing class—namely, the industrial wage-workers, says Professor Rauschenbusch, is largely alienated from the church. Here is his explanation of this fact:

"The church has passed under the spiritual domination of the commercial and professional classes. I do not mean that they alone compose its membership; but they furnish its chief support, do its work, and their ethics and views of life determine the thought of the church more than we realize. This is not due to any wrongful attempt to make the church subservient, but rather to the fact that they are the dominant classes in all industrial nations, in literature and politics, as well as in the church. Now the stratification of society is becoming more definite in our country, and the people are growing more conscious of it. The industrial conflicts make them realize how their interests diverge from those of the commercial class. As that consciousness increases, it becomes harder for the two classes to meet in the expression of Christian faith and love—in prayer-meetings, for instance. When the Christian business man is presented as a model Christian, working people are coming to look with suspicion on these samples of our Christianity. I am not justifying that, but simply stating the fact. They disapprove of the Christianity of the churches, not because it is too good, but because it is not good enough. The working people are now developing the principle and practise of solidarity, which promises to be one of the most potent ethical forces of the future, and which is essentially more Christian than covetousness and selfishness which we regard as the indispensable basis of commerce. If this is a correct diagnosis of our condition, is it strange that the church is unable to evangelize a class alienated from it by divergent class interest and class morality?"

The writer sums up in conclusion as follows:

"The powerlessness of the old evangelism is only the most striking and painful demonstration of the general state of the churches. Its cause is not local nor temporary. It does not lie in lack of hard work or of prayer or of keen anxiety. It lies in the fact that modern life has gone through immense changes, and the church has not kept pace with it in developing the latent moral and

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spiritual resources of the gospel which are needed by the new life. It has most slighted that part of the gospel which our times most need. It lacks an ethical imperative which can induce repentance. In private life its standard differs little from respectability. In commerce and industry, where the unsolved and painful problems lie, it has no clear message, and often claims to be under no obligation to have one. In the state churches the state has dominated; in the free churches the capitalist class dominates. Both influences are worldly—in favor of things as they are and against the ideals which animate the common people. The people are becoming daily more sensitive to the class cleavage of society. The church suffers under the general resentment against the class with which it is largely identified. To this must be added the fact that the spirit of free inquiry engendered by modern science neutralizes the dogmatic authority with which the church has been accustomed to speak.

"The new evangelism which shall overcome these barriers and again exert the full power of the gospel can not be made to order nor devised by a single man. It will be the slow product of the fearless thought of many honest men. It will have to retain all that was true and good in the old synthesis, but advance the human conception of salvation one stage closer to the divine conception. It will have to present a conception of God, of life, of duty, of destiny, to which the best religious life of our age will bow. It will have to give an adequate definition of how a Christian man should live under modern conditions, and then summon men to live so."

FOREIGN MISSIONS AS CIVILIZING AGENTS.

EVEN allowing for all their faults, the influence of the Christian missionaries in foreign lands has been mightily in the direction of civilization and morality. Such is the verdict of M. Gaston Bonet-Maury, professor of the Protestant faculty of theology in the College of France. In two numbers of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* M. Bonet-Maury discusses the work of Christian missions all over the world. The intervention of Western nations in the affairs of Asiatic countries he condemns unsparingly; but he recalls the fact that it is due to the influence of the Moravian brothers that Germany is beloved by the negroes of the Antilles and the Esquimaux of Labrador; to the influence of the Picpus Fathers in the Sandwich Islands and the Dominican Fathers in Algeria and equatorial Africa that the natives revere and respect the French republic. The civilizing influence of Christian missionaries, this writer points out, is made evident in two ways: by their scientific work and by their social and moral influence.

Taking up the scientific work of foreign missionaries, he goes through the list of names of those who have contributed to the advancement of science. From La Pêrouse and Franklin to Lamy there have been many missionary martyrs to the cause of science. The Jesuits, Ricci and Secchi, were eminent astronomers. In the thirteenth century a pope and a king of France sent civilizing, educated monks among the Turks. The Franciscans and Dominicans by their great learning exerted a powerful influence over the Grand Khan. One of the Lazarists, Père Huc, traveled extensively in Tibet and China, and his books of description are still authorities. Père Armand David corrected the maps of China. Père Chevalier, a French priest, did such excellent and valuable hydrographic work in Tongking that, in 1898, the French Geographical Society presented him with a medal. It was a French Catholic mission which founded and still conducts the celebrated astronomical observatory at Zi-ka-wei, founded by the Jesuit Fathers, Lelec and Colombel, the meteorological observations of which have been used by Sir Robert Hart since 1898 to determine the approach of typhoons throughout China, Manchuria, and Korea. The Protestant missionaries came later than the Catholics, but they also have made important contributions to science. Rev. Edward Robinson, in 1838, wrote a work on the geography of Palestine, and (in 1856) Dr. F. W. Holland wrote one on the Sinai peninsula. Missionaries have been the inspiration and backbone of the great exploration societies: the English Palestine Exploration Fund, the German Palestine Society, and the American Palestine Exploration Society. In Borneo and Sumatra the American, German, and Dutch missionaries have thoroughly explored their fields of work. In Africa and the two Americas, Catholic orders, Protestant missionaries, and French Huguenots have opened up vast regions to civilization and progress. In the history of Canada and the United States, such names as Hennepin, Le Jeune, Marquette, Joliet, Roger Williams, and John Eliot are eloquent tributes to the zeal and heroism of missionaries. Norwegian pastors explored and mapped Greenland. The continent of Australia was explored by an English Catholic and an American Protestant missionary, and the islands of the South Sea bear the impress of the work of such men as Taylor, Donarre, Williams, Ellis, Chalmers, and Couffé. As linguists and dictionary makers, Ulphilas, the apostle of the Goths, and Cyril, the apostle of the slavs, head the list. The Catholic Zottoli and the Protestants Gützlaff and Faber became authorities on Chinese literature. Dr. James Legge, the Scotch missionary, studied Chinese for thirty years in Hongkong, and afterward became professor in Oxford University. Merson, in Burma; Ziegenbalg, in Malabar; Borè, in Persia; Coeurdoux, Barthélemy and William Jones, in India; Bollig and Gismondi, in Syria; Lepsius in Egypt; Isenberg, in Abyssinia; Cust and Koeller, in equatorial Africa; Hans Egede, in Greenland; John Eliot, among the American Indians; Pedro, in Mexico and South America; Janssen, Fair, and Gordon in the South Seas—these are men whose names history will write high for their contributions to the world's knowledge of the languages of strange or unknown peoples.

As to the moral influence of missions, M. Bonet-Maury has no doubt that, entirely aside from the moral elevation brought about in the lives of individual pagans, whole peoples are raised and purified. Pride, laziness, lying, and deceit, intemperance and sexual immorality, all pagan vices, gradually disappear, in large measure, before the march of the Christian missions. Missionaries persuade the native peoples, if they are nomads, to settle down and cultivate the soil, to free their slaves, to choose the ways of peace and learning, and thus to get free from the domination of their former superstitions. They persuade the natives to work regularly, and endeavor to overcome their apathy. The school of the Fathers of the Holy Ghost, at Bagamayo, in Zanguebar, and the professional schools opened by the Protestant missions at Lovedale, in South Africa, have succeeded, "bit by bit, in persuading the heathen to attach himself to the soil, to respect the property of his neighbor, and to develop a love of justice and truth." If they have the ear of the Government, the missionaries try to obtain prohibition of the sale of opium and of alcoholic drinks. Upon their petition, the Mikado of Japan has prohibited the importation of opium into Formosa and Khama. Besides personal effort in the cause of abstinence, the missionaries refuse the sacraments of the church to drunkards and care for the worst of these in special hospitals. It has been due to the influence of missions that public prostitution has been abolished in several Asiatic countries. Many illustrious native converts have added to the civilizing work of the missions, among whom the French writer names Maka, in the Gilbert and Hawaiian Islands, and Pundita Ramabai, in India. The tone of family life has been raised, war has decreased, slavery almost entirely abolished through the influence of missions. Missionaries brought about many reforms in the Kongo and the amelioration of prison conditions in Japan. In public sanitation, missionaries have done a noble work. To quote directly:

"Following the example of the Catholic bishops and the Hospitaler orders of the Middle Ages, the misionaries of all denominations, Dominican priests and American Protestants, Sisters of Charity and deaconesses of Kaisewerth, have founded hospitals and established dispensaries, taking care of infirm old people who, especially in Africa, are abandoned; looking after neglected children, of whom the greater part—at least in China—are condemned

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to death or prostitution. . . . To Scotch and American missionaries belongs the glory of having formed a large corps of well-trained woman doctors, infirmary professors, and deaconnesses who can penetrate into the most sacred corners of the harems and zenanas, and carry there, with the consolation of the gospel, the relief of a medical art worthy its name."

The writer can not withhold his admiration for such saintly characters as Dr. Carey and Father Damien for their work among the lepers. We have a well-founded right to say, he concludes, that the most certain and effective agent of civilization is the missionary.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DR. BRIGGS'S CRITICAL METHOD.

"NEW Light on the Life of Jesus" is the title of a volume by the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs, of Union Theological Seminary, in which the author does not endeavor to give a new life, but to present a new harmony of the facts contained in the various New-Testament narratives and allusions. Dr. Briggs states that he long ago abandoned the "Harmony of the Gospels," based on the chronological order of the Gospel of John; and that within a comparatively recent time his confidence in the chronological order of Mark became weakened. As one or both of these writers are taken as a basis by all modern writers upon the harmony of the gospels or the life of Jesus, the abandonment of the authorities left as free a field for a new study of the subject by Dr. Briggs as was presented to Tatian, the earliest harmonist. Immediately, says Dr. Briggs, "a cloud was lifted from the gospels and a number of questions sprang up which pressed for solution." We quote further:

"The most essential of these were: 1. When did Jesus begin his ministry? 2. Where was Jesus during the absence of the twelve? The answer to these two questions which came to me flooded the gospels with new light. I saw that there was a Galilean ministry of Jesus prior to the arrest of John the Baptist, and that while five pairs of the twelve were absent on a mission in Galilee, Jesus, with James and John, one pair of the twelve, was carrying on his ministry in Jerusalem, and at intervals with another pair, Thomas and Matthew, in Perea; and so the order of the ministry became altogether different from that presupposed in the modern harmonies and lives of Jesus.

"At first the result was startling, but I was encouraged by finding that my results were in many respects in accord with that ancient harmonist, Tatian, and by recalling that the ordinary arrangement of the life of Jesus is indeed quite modern. It was not, however, until I began to trace the consequences of this new arrangement of the ministry in all its details and I saw the material of the gospels take its place with so much ease, so much propriety, and with such simplicity and beautiful harmony, that I was convinced that the essential problems of the gospels had been solved."

Of the results of his researches Dr. Briggs thus speaks:

"This new light solves most of the difficult problems of the gospels, fills up the chasm between the synoptists and the Gospel of John, and satisfies the most searching inquiries of modern higher criticism and historical criticism. I have subjected these results to the most careful criticism that I could apply to my own work again and again. It may be that I have myself been to some extent blinded by the new light. If so, I shall be glad to be corrected. The book must go into the fires of criticism, the hotter the better. If the light is a true light, it will abide. The question is submitted with confidence to Christian scholars and to the Christian public."

The religious and secular press have taken up the propositions set forth by Dr. Briggs, and for the most part have returned the Scotch verdict, "Not proven." Stuart L. Tyson, writing in *The Churchman* (Protestant Episcopal), says of Dr. Briggs's method:

"In his principles of criticism there appears no criterion by which we may distinguish the genuine from the spurious, other than an arbitrary judgment. We believe his principles to be radically unsound, and calculated to convey the impression to the ordinary reader that the gospels are not altogether trustworthy. Yet there are many excellent things in what we are constrained to call an erratic work. It is obvious that Dr. Briggs feels he has made a real contribution to the knowledge and understanding of our Lord's life. Unlike those from whom he seems to draw his inspiration, he has the fullest belief in our Lord's divinity. Zeal, earnestness, sincerity, characterize his pages: we wish we could say they were always well-directed. The great stream of Christian testimony, which in the case of St. John's Gospel goes back to Irenæus, and, through his friend and teacher, Polycarp, to the apostle himself, is practically ignored."

A writer in *The Independent* practically concurs in this opinion, as may be seen by the following:

"The author's conviction is that he has found 'new light' in respect to the period before the Baptist's imprisonment and the visits to Jerusalem reported in the fourth gospel, old stumbling-blocks of the harmonists. 'Criticism' he seems to take as meaning freedom to reject, alter, or accept the statements of his sources in accordance solely with his own harmonistic idea, without comparison or critical valuation. On this plan the difficulties, of course, are easily overcome. In reality the typical 'harmonist' is from the very nature of his assumptions uncritical, and it is this temper which controls the present attempt."

More aggressive still, on the side of the opposition, is a writer in *The Evening Post*, whose words we quote at some length:

"The proposed rearrangement of Jesus's life is not proven. The failure is not due to any lack of ingenuity or patience or distrust of the chronological suggestions of the text. The criticism is free and resolute, but nothing comes of it, because the material is not such as to yield results. The evangelic tradition furnishes no chronological diagrams and tables.

"But even if Dr. Briggs could persuade us to accept his conclusions, what would it all amount to? What difference does it make where Jesus was when the twelve were off preaching? What 'new light' is there even if Jesus did preach before John was put in prison? What contribution could it possibly make to the understanding of Jesus's personality, the realization of his character, and the grasp of his thought if it could be demonstrated just what feasts he attended? Yet it is the dates of feasts, the shifting of a few miracles from one side to the other of a journey to Jerusalem, that is here offered us as 'new light' on the life of Jesus! Were every item of this chronological endeavor unquestionable history, altogether they would not shed a candle-power of 'new light.' Dr. Briggs is shockingly immodest in the title of his book. The charge of New-Testament science against him must be that he has no appreciation of the real problem of the life of Jesus, of the kind of light upon his life that to-day is searched for, of the character and personality of the master, into the *Kleinigkeitan* of whose biographies he has delved so painfully. So little sense has he of the ethical and religious affinities of Jesus and the Baptist, of the magnet of the moral force by the Jordan which drew Jesus from his home in Nazareth, that he can make Jesus's meeting with the Baptist a chance turning aside from a pilgrimage to a feast of tabernacles! His idea of the Sermon on the Mount is that it is a 'consecration' address, that the twelve might be set apart in proper churchly form! Indeed, John had to 'consecrate' Jesus before he 'began his ministry in earnest,' just as the Mormon originators ordained each other! The temptation is a pilgrimage to the wilderness for the enjoyment of the 'ecstatic state!'

"Far from all this is the real problem of the New Testament, the 'new light' we wait for on the life of Jesus Christ. By leaving chronology far behind, by employing the fourth gospel as a source of the first order for the afterthought concerning Jesus, but using the synoptics alone as authorities on his life, it will some day be told more accurately than now we know what manner of man so lived and taught and helped and loved in the towns of Galilee that against his own denial he was called the Son of David, and against his refusal of the epithet 'good,' which he declared belonged to God alone, his own lips were made to testify within two generations that he was equal with God.

"Of this problem Dr. Briggs has not the slightest inkling. His credulity is boundless and unfits him for results in historical investigation or place among serious historians. He not only has no difficulty with the virgin birth, but he declares for the perpetual

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virginity of Mary: 'Joseph respected her as the consecrated mother of the Messiah.' He appreciates the vast difference that exists between the simple meal of brotherhood of the synoptic record and the later sacrament of the church, and explains that the 'Holy Eucharist' must have been the theme of a 'post-resurrection' discourse of Jesus. Similarly he accounts for the church doctrine of baptism. He has no difficulty in the statement that Jesus at twelve years of age was the conscious Son of God. He makes Jesus declare his preexistence in proper Johannean form, and deliver the long apologies which the fourth gospel records. This is surely to lose one's reputation for heresy, but what is more the pity, it is to blind those who mistake it for 'new light' to the magnificent promise of real New-Testament study."

REVELATION AS A BASIS FOR RELIGION.

CAN the idea of revelation, asks Mr. G. Lowes Dickinson, be made to agree with the normal intellectual assumptions of the twentieth century? In approaching this question, the writer narrows the field of inquiry by the finding that the great religions of history, and especially Christianity, include in their revelation two distinct kinds of information: the first dealing with matters of fact stated to have occurred in the past; the second, with the truths affirmed to be eternally valid about God and His relation to the world. The first, the question of historical fact, Mr. Dickinson considers in the case of Christianity. He writes (in *The Independent Review*, London, for May) as follows:

"Take the propositions, let us say, that Jesus Christ existed at such and such a date, that he was born of a virgin, that he did and said such and such things, that he was crucified and buried, that he rose again, and that he ascended into heaven. And on this point I would simply ask my readers whether they really do believe that facts of that kind ought to be accepted on any other evidence than that of history itself; whether they believe that there is a short cut to those particular pieces of information, such as would certainly be repudiated in the case of any other historical events? If any one replies in the affirmative, I have on this head no more to say. But if, on the other hand, it be agreed that the truth of the story of the life and death of Christ must stand or fall by the ordinary criteria of evidence, then that whole question is removed from the sphere of revelation to that of history; and religion, so far as it is conceived to depend upon the facts we are considering, becomes dependent upon historical inquiry. This is, in fact, the position which, as I can not but believe, educated and intelligent men do now, and will more and more in the future, adopt. But if that be so, and in so far as it is so, the result must be a profound modification of the character of religious belief.

"For those who are acquainted with the nature of historical inquiries, the uncertainty of testimony, the prejudice of witnesses, the doubtfulness of documents, who have watched, in other religions than the Christian, the growth of myths and the creation of fictitious personalities, may easily assure themselves, without entering far into the laborious inquiry, that its results are bound to be in the highest degree tentative and uncertain, that scholars to the end of the chapter will continue to disagree and to dispute, and that, in fact, there is not evidence sufficient in quality or in quantity to establish any unquestionable final truth. Now, in an ordinary historical inquiry, this might be a matter of small moment. Men do not much or profoundly care whether, for example, Lycurgus existed or no, what was the exact contribution to the constitutional history of Athens of the reforms of Draco or of Solon, nor about any of the thousand and one similar points which are the subject of historical controversy. But it is a very different matter when they are asked to stake their whole conception of life on the dubious result of inquiries so difficult. And a man who thinks about the issue at all, and is bent upon honesty, will, I believe, incline to set aside the whole controversy as irrelevant to whatever is really essential in religion, and seek elsewhere than in history the basis on which to erect the fabric of his belief and conduct. He may, indeed, find a religious inspiration in the recorded life and sayings of Christ. But the inspiration would be the same whether he regarded the record of the gospels as myth or as fact, and would depend, nor on the existence of Christ, in the past or in the present, but on the conception of life embodied in his story.

"Such, I can not but think, must be the ultimate result, on every really religious and candid mind, of an acceptance of the scientific criterion in connection with the recorded life of Christ."

Mr. Dickinson turns next to the consideration of the second kind of truth which is held to be communicable by revelation—the existence and nature of God, and His relation to the world. This phase of revelation, he states, can be conceived only in one of two ways: either as an immediate intuition conveyed in what is regarded as a moment of supernormal perception, or as the gradually garnered result of the normal experience of life. Of the intuition of the exceptional moment he writes:

"It is, of course, indisputable that such experiences occur, and are conceived by those who receive them to be communications of absolute truth. The familiar phenomenon of 'conversion' is a case in point. But, for our present purpose, the important question is, whether the belief of the recipient in the evidential value of the experience is justified. And I think a little consideration will show that it is not, for it is noticeable that the truth supposed to be revealed in the moment of conversion is commonly, if not invariably, the reflection of the doctrine or theory with which the subject, whether or no he has accepted it, has hitherto been most familiar. I have never heard, for example, of a case in which a Mohammedan or a Hindu, without having ever heard of Christianity, has had a revelation of Christian truth; or even of a case of the conversion in this way to Roman Catholicism of one who has been brought up an evangelical, or *vice versâ*. Conversion, in fact, it would seem, is not the communication of a new truth; it is the presentation of ideas already familiar, in such a way that they are accompanied by an irresistible certainty that they are true. But this sense of certainty may attach to any kind of intellectual content. If a man has been brought up a Christian, he will be converted to a belief in Christ. If he has been trained as a Hindu, he will receive the vision of the Absolute. If he is optimistic by temperament, he will have a revelation that the world is good; if pessimistic, it will be borne in upon him that it is bad. All of these revelations can not be true. One may be true and the others false. But in that case we must find our criterion of truth and falsehood somewhere else than in the subjective certainty of the converted person."

That revelation which is the "gradually garnered result of the normal experience of life," Mr. Dickinson believes to be only "a reflection of the intense need to believe." "Here, too," he says, "the fact that the belief works is no evidence of its validity, but only of its efficacy."

He suggests in conclusion that revelation, "that now gives to religion, as it is commonly conceived, a unique and peculiar place among the forms of human activity," will cease to be regarded as a satisfactory basis for religion; "for it will be increasingly recognized not to be an avenue to truth."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The Independent, New York, contrasts the attitudes of France and Germany toward the question of religious teaching in the schools: "While Germany has just removed the last of restrictions against the Catholics, by rescinding the law which excluded Jesuits from teaching, France is proposing legislation utterly to forbid all teaching, in public or private schools, by members of religious orders. Germany, more than half Protestant, can allow freely what France, almost wholly Catholic, can not allow at all. It looks strange; it is wrong. In Germany liberty of religious thought feels strong enough to take all risks. What France needs now is to abolish the Concordat, to put the support of the church on the free-will of its members, to grant full liberty of teaching to all, at their own expense, and then let the best win."

MR. EUGENE PARSONS, a writer in *The Homiletic Review* for May, alleges a decline of the religious spirit in the younger British poets. Not only, he says, has the secular trend of the last three decades checked the flow of sacred song; it has recorded its influence in other fields of poetry as well. He cites Kipling's verse as conspicuously illustrative of the trail of the serpent of materialism. We quote as follows: "Tersely stated, Kipling's view is that it is right for the individual and the nation to get and hold all it can. With him, the solidarity of the empire is the main thing, rather than the building up of the kingdom of heaven; altruism is a mistake, sympathy unwise, and generosity foolish. The drift of Tennyson's exhortation was to move upward, working out the beast; the effect of Kipling's is to keep the ape and the tiger alive. If Kipling is right, then the Sermon on the Mount is outgrown—it is a drawback to the extension of civilization."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

MODERN MISUNDERSTANDING OF WAR.

ONE of the few points upon which continental Europe can agree with England in regard to the present war is afforded by the possibility that Japan's success so far may be due to the "newness" of the conditions from a European standpoint. This seems just now to be overlooked, thinks the military expert of *The Westminster Gazette* (London). While the fundamental principles of strategy remain to-day what they were in the time of Hannibal, the revolution wrought by circumstances makes the application of fundamental principles a task of infinite difficulty. Twentieth-century warfare means cooperation of army with navy. "The truth is," adds the London *Times*, "that the phrase 'naval war' is in large measure a misnomer." It amplifies:

"It is hardly an exaggeration to say that there is no such thing as a naval war pure and simple. Naval warfare is not an end, but a means, its paramount object being to obtain the command of the sea—that is, to establish the security of maritime communications. Of any two belligerents the one which attains this object can transport its troops in safety to any part of the enemy's territory and land them at his discretion at almost any point he pleases, whereas the one which fails to attain it can undertake no serious enterprise across the seas, and must, as our military correspondent has pointed out, remain in the dark as to the particular part of the field of operations in which his adversary will develop his attack. In other words, in all serious campaigns which involve the sea as a factor naval and military operations are organically associated and mutually interdependent. Naval battles in these days will, no doubt, be short affairs enough; but a naval battle involves two belligerents, both of whom may not at the moment be equally anxious to fight, and a naval battle alone can decide no campaign in which large military issues are involved. Trafalgar and the naval events which immediately preceded it undoubtedly rendered the invasion of England impossible, but they did not put an end to the struggle with Napoleon, which lasted for ten years longer, and only terminated at Waterloo. Yet it would be very misleading to say that after Trafalgar the war was no longer a naval war. It was command of the sea alone that secured Wellington's position in the peninsula, it was command of the sea alone that enabled him to fight at Waterloo, it was command of the sea alone that enabled England to withstand the Berlin decrees."

A STRATEGIST.

RUSSIAN BEAR (*slily*)—"Running away? Not a bit of it! I'm luring 'em on!" —*Punch* (London).

The most important factor in the twentieth-century art of warfare, we are told by the French military organ, *Armée et Marine* (Paris), is the railroad, which permits mobilization and concentration with "overpowering speed," thus putting an end to the deliberation of old-fashioned war:

"The most conspicuous of the novel characteristics of modern war, therefore, seems to be rapidity of its preliminary operations.

"Next comes the telegraph, in view of the ramification of its lines.

"Masonry and armor, whatever may be the intrinsic value ascribed to permanent fortifications, have given to the latter, it can not be denied, such capacity for resistance that artillery, to reduce it, must not only be employed to a greater extent, but must also, from the outset, increase the effectiveness of its means—that is, must move its material of attack. Here, again, railroads, built or to be built, will come in, since they are indispensable in the transportation of guns and projectiles.

"Smokeless powder renders the movement of cavalry extremely difficult, the moment, at any rate, that cavalry draws near to bodies of infantry. Infantry may be concealed behind the slightest obstacle. The bullets of the infantry can reach the cavalry without enabling the latter to detect whence the fire comes. Thus exploration at close range and examination of the field of battle present increasing difficulty."

Humanitarians will strive to banish war as unworthy of the twentieth century, says this authority, approaching another branch of its subject, but those efforts are doomed to failure from the very nature of the case:

"Haunted by ideas more generous than practical, a social school which has adepts in all lands, soothes itself with the beautiful dream of general peace. Disarmament and arbitration are the catch-words fondly repeated in a special press and a special literature. But the facts of all ages and the life of all mankind belie at every step the possibility of such a universal accord. If such a Utopia were confined within the domain of philosophy, the evil would be of little importance. But the ambitious who thrive upon it and the simple-minded who are deceived, destroy, by their repudiation of war, that spirit of discipline and of subordination which is its first element.

"It is an incontestable fact that nothing repels from the military life so much as obligatory service. Experience amply demonstrates it. Nor is there occasion for great surprise. The monotony of garrison service does not dispose the mind to lofty speculations. The intellectuals—and how many to-day are proud of being intellectual!—find garrison life bare. Yet it is an intellectuality of slight range which can not discern the element of grandeur in military service.

"Is it necessary to add that the ease of material existence, the extension of well-being, the comfort of assured existence, the ideal confined to the one conception of buying cheap and selling at a profit, lead to terrified contemplation of a war which would disturb such quietude?"

However, the present war will wake the world up, according to the military expert of the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), who thinks that the extremely sanguinary character of modern battle will prove a revelation to our age. He predicts that the struggle between Russia and Japan will turn out to be one of the bloodiest wars in history.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JAPAN'S GENERALS ABANDON A NAPOLEONIC PRINCIPLE.

AMAZEMENT fills more than one European military expert at the division of her land forces in which Japan so boldly indulges. Such a departure from an elementary Napoleonic principle, according to the strategists of the Paris *Gaulois* and *Figaro*, is the more surprising because the Japanese army has been taught by its German and French mentors to regard Napoleon's authority as pontifical in all that relates to strategy and tactics. If we are to credit the theory upon which continental European experts now criticize the Japanese movement against Kuropatkin, General Kuroki has gone back to the eighteenth-century art of war which

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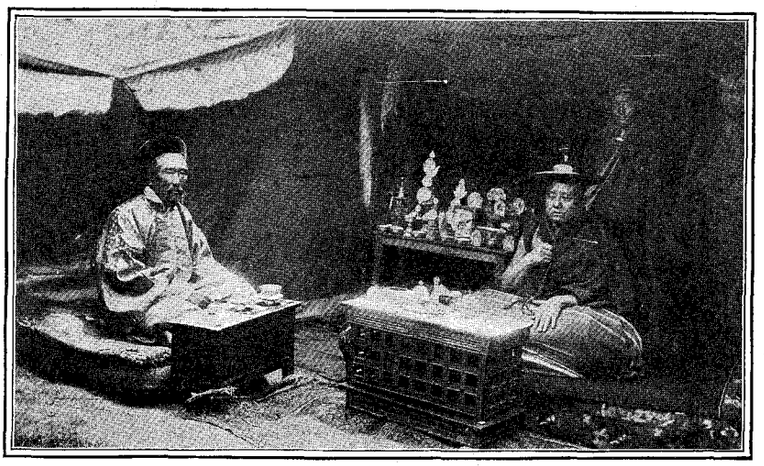
the Italian campaign of the great Corsican rendered obsolete. The old theory was to catch the enemy in a trap by moving upon him from various points of the compass. Napoleon met this by drawing all his forces together and beating the enemy in detail. He dreaded all division of forces. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) applies the Napoleonic theory to the Japanese operations as follows:

"According to the approved principles of modern strategy, as repeatedly practised by the first Napoleon, a general on the defensive, in case several bodies of the enemy close in upon him from different directions, must hurl himself against the strongest of the oncoming armies and endeavor to beat it. If he can beat it, the remaining bodies of the enemy will willingly retreat. If they do not retreat, the general on the defensive, who operates on interior lines, has merely to make hasty marches upon the nearest body of the foe and beat it. If the separate oncoming bodies of the enemy are equally strong, strategic theory requires that the force which is in the most difficult situation, as regards protection of flank or rear, or else the force that is nearest, must first be beaten."



ABBOT OF A TIBETAN MONASTERY.

He is one of the few members of the hierarchy who are friendly to Colonel Younghusband. The Chinese grandee at the spectator's left represents, it is said, the amban, or diplomatic envoy from Pekin.

The Napoleonic principle can not be applied blindly, adds the Austrian daily. It reminds us that in Europe there exists a net of communications affording immense opportunities to a general operating on interior lines; whereas in the Far East General Kuropatkin has no means of making the rapid movements required. It also thinks "the circumspection of the Russian commander," in spite of the chance given him, to be a new proof of Russia's unprepared condition for the campaign. On the other hand, the check to Japan's military operations in Manchuria is attributed in the *Gaulois* (Paris) to General Kuropatkin's military capacity. He detected Japan's error in strategy and prepared with such energy to take advantage of it that General Kuroki withdrew the outlying divisions from their peril.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND CLIMBS MORE WALLS.

AGAIN and again have those Tibetans who oppose the advance of Colonel Younghusband's mission to the Grand Lama built walls in the path of the British. The colonel manages to get over these stone obstacles without much difficulty, thanks to the Tibetan habit of fleeing from a crisis. The London *Mail* and the London *Standard* are alike at a loss to account for such tactics, since the walls are in every case well built and would afford facilities for long and determined resistance. The English conclusion is that cowardice is the foundation of Tibetan character. The London *Times* advocates proceeding to the last extremity:

"After the experiences of the mission thus far, it is no exaggerated pessimism to be prepared for absolute recalcitrance on the part of the Dalai Lama and his advisers. They may learn wisdom in time, but it is much more likely they will not; and what we then have to consider is the position of the mission and the means at its disposal for attaining our objects. We have come a considerable way into Tibet, but we have no desire to proceed farther unless such a measure is forced on us. Manifestly, however, we can not withdraw leaving our objects unachieved and having incurred the expense and enormous difficulties of the expedition for nothing. We require a satisfactory settlement, and we must take all reasonable means to secure it.

"The aggravating feature in the situation is that it is nothing but the obstinate arrogance of the Lamas which places such a settlement for the present out of reach. The lay population frankly welcome us—in fact, at this moment they are fraternizing with our soldiers in the camp outside Gyangtse as if they had known them all their lives; the local market has been removed thither from the town; the country people bring in their produce daily, and, as Colonel Younghusband observed in one of his despatches, sharp Tibetan traders haggle with Sikhs and Gurkhas over their goods and fearlessly charge them exorbitant prices. Nor, on the whole,

SOLDIERS IN THE YOUNGHUSBAND ESCORT.

They have been recruited mainly from the frontier nations of India and are not all fighting men. Many of them, according to one authority, have been blessed by the Buddhist Archbishop of their diocese in order to influence the natives of Tibet.

NUNS IN THE TALSTANY CONVENT.

These women have made vows of renunciation of the world so binding that they may not, it is said, leave their nunnery except on a pilgrimage to the shrine near Lhasa.

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have the officials representative of the lay population shown themselves less well disposed. . . . . .

"We can not afford to risk another winter of inaction in Tibet. The difficulties incident to transport and communications will probably endure. It is essential that the problem should be carefully examined while there is still time before us; for any misadventure so close to India and in the midst of this uncivilized people is no more to be thought of than withdrawal without having accomplished the purpose of the mission."

At last accounts the colonel had a peculiarly formidable wall in front of him, and the Tibetans were in force behind it, opening fire upon every British uniform within range. The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) is unable to see that willingness to sell goods at exorbitant prices proves a friendly disposition in the natives, and the Paris *Temps* indulges in these mocking reflections:

"The English expedition to Tibet presents a mixed character that is sufficiently extraordinary. It is wholly peaceful in so far as Colonel Younghusband is an ambassador accredited to the Tibetan Government. It is wholly military in so far as General Macdonald commands a small body of troops intended to force an entry into the country.

"It can be understood that this dualism, slightly abnormal, disconcerts and embarrasses the Lamas. Even politicians better informed, even men less pent up within the narrow life of monasteries, in the sterile contemplation of mystic nothingness and in the spinning of prayer-wheels, would in such a case likewise lose their Latin—or their Sanscrit."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND.

BRITISH ANXIETIES OVER THE WAR.

AMONG the numerous notabilities to whom the Czar has granted an interview recently is Mr. Henry Norman, M.P., and if we are to be guided by the opinion of the London *Times*, some important exchanges of view occurred. One result of the interview was the appearance of a long communication in the British daily from Mr. Norman. The letter is attracting wide attention, for it says, among other things:

"It can not be realized too soon that the war can have but one ending. It is out of the question for Russia to be defeated by Japan. Such a defeat would be the destruction of Russian prestige for generations; it would be a national humiliation too colossal to be even thought of by Russia. If the war must endure for years, if the last Russian regiment must be mobilized, if the last ruble must be spent, if even vast international complications must be faced, and whatever losses or sacrifices must still be suffered, the end will be the same. Russia can not and will not accept such a defeat. Let any Englishman reflect what would be his attitude under corresponding circumstances in his own country.

"The statesmen of Japan should have thought of this before they declared war. It seems inconceivable, indeed, that so obvious a fact should have escaped their recognition, and, therefore, it is probably more correct to assume that they counted upon defeating Russia up to a certain point, and then inducing other Powers to intervene to complete their victory and Russia's defeat. If so, however, the calculation was no less baseless, but it will produce the delicate and perilous situation [a demand for intervention] to which I have already alluded.

"The suggestion of intervention may arise at several points. I take first the supposition most favorable to Japan.

"If Japan should have further successes at sea, if Port Arthur should fall, if victory at the outset should attend Japanese arms on land, if she should become temporarily mistress of a large part of Manchuria, then it is probable that Japan would offer to cede Manchuria to China on the condition of the Powers guaranteeing the integrity of China and stopping the war. A plea for intervention under these circumstances would evoke sympathy from many people both in England and America who had not considered the matter in its broader aspects.

"Alternatively, let us suppose the course of events most favorable to Russia—namely, that the chapter of her misfortunes is at an end, that Port Arthur holds out, that General Kuropatkin first repulses the coming Japanese attack and then successfully assumes the offensive, and that a powerful Russian fleet sails eastward two months hence with good prospects of reversing the present naval situation and rendering it possible for General Kuropatkin to continue his advance to Japan itself. Under these circumstances, again, intervention would undoubtedly be sought, both by Japan and by her friends in England and the United States.

"Or, finally, suppose that without immediate decisive victories on either side it becomes evident after a while that Japan has shot her bolt, that she can not find either men enough or money enough to continue the struggle indefinitely, and that the greater staying power of Russia renders a Russian victory ultimately assured. Under these conditions, too, it is certain that a call for intervention would arise.

"It seems clear, therefore, that, whatever may happen, the intervention of the Powers will be sought, and it is certain that England and the United States will be expected to take the lead in proposing or enforcing it—the former because of her alliance with Japan, the latter because of her loudly expressed sympathy with Japan and her great future commercial interests in the Far East.

"Now it may be stated without hesitation that Russia will not accept intervention in any shape or form, and that until she is victorious she would regard anything beyond the mere offer of mediation, which she would politely decline, as an unfriendly act, and would at once direct her own course accordingly. What, then, would be the position of England? The answer is easy: she would stand alone, face to face with Russia, with the direct possibility of war under conditions where there would be practically nothing for her navy to do."

Commenting editorially upon this utterance, the London *Times* reminds us that Mr. Norman has still fresh in his mind the impressions created by the conversation with the Czar. But the London *News* and the London *St. James's Gazette* think Mr. Norman has not overstated the possibilities. "We agree with Mr. Norman in thinking the outlook one which demands the greatest possible circumspection on the part of Great Britain," adds the London *Spectator*; yet it is not entirely convinced by his forecasts. In the abstract his view is sound, since theoretically Russia can not permit herself to be ultimately defeated by Japan. Mr. Norman, however, has overlooked possibilities which *The Spectator* thus states:

"We are still unable to feel certain that things *must* go as Mr. Norman predicts. We think it likely, but not certain. Our reason for doubt is the fact that the prediction of ultimate Russian victory is based on the assumption that all the conditions will remain as they are now. But can we feel sure that all the conditions will remain stable during the next few years? We do not consider any immediate political revolution to be at all likely in Russia; but is it certain that no political changes will take place? An outbreak of rural discontent on a great scale, induced by bad seasons or high taxes, an attempt at revolt in some of the discontented provinces of the empire, the rise of a Mullah among the Mohammedan tribes of Central Asia, a wave of discontent among the soldiers—any one of these, or some similar but now entirely unforeseen

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incident, might greatly modify the course of events. Again, any great change in the near East might exercise a momentous influence on the war. Suppose that the Sultan were to die and the Turkish Empire to be thrown into confusion. . . .

We do not, of course, suggest for a moment that such happenings as those just set forth are imminent. We merely use them to show how certain circumstances by no means impossible in themselves can be thought of which would prevent Mr. Norman's logical conclusion of the war."

FRANCE PROVOKED INTO A RUPTURE WITH THE VATICAN.

BETWEEN the Vatican and the French republic the mutual animosities of five anticlerical years culminated in a rupture of diplomatic relations last Saturday. Just a week before the strain had reached this breaking point, the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) was impelled to assert that the Concordat is, to all intents and purposes, dead. That centenarian pact between church and state may eke out a precarious livelihood on paper, but the Austrian daily remains convinced that a fatal blow was dealt it by the Pope himself when he distributed through his nuncios an uncompromising protest against President Loubet's recent visit to the King of Italy in Rome. There is possibly some mystery about this exciting document, for its text is a matter of dispute, and every summary of its contents in both clerical and anticlerical organs has been pronounced "inexact." Nevertheless, the Pope does seem to have declared that the President's appearance in the eternal city was, in the circumstances, a violation of the rights of the Holy See. The historical side of the subject was then dealt with in a temper which the Paris *Temps* styles "offensive." The government in Paris refused point blank to receive the protest, and the French representative at the Vatican was instructed to say to the Cardinal Secretary of State things which it gratifies the anticlerical *Action* (Paris) to surmise were painful to that young ecclesiastic. Yet this was only a beginning. The end came with the appearance in *Humanité* (Paris), a new Socialist organ inspired by M. Jaurès, of what purported to be the correct text of the papal protest as sent to Berlin. That text contained a minatory reference to the consequences, should any Roman Catholic ruler follow in the footsteps of President Loubet. This brought the French ambassador at the Vatican on a final visit to the Cardinal Secretary of State. The *Osservatore Romano*, the papal organ, warns us that anticlerical accounts of conversations between the cardinal and the French diplomatist are "inexact" in "form and substance."

The French attitude has been decidedly stiffened, in the opinion of such lookers-on as the London *Times* and the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, by sweeping anticlerical victories in the communal elections throughout the country. The anticlerical combination has even captured the municipal governing body of Paris by a clear majority, "and Paris," remarks the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, "has been a stronghold of clericalism." The clerical *Gaulois* (Paris) does not admit that the communal elections have strengthened the ministry, but we find the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) and the London *Times* agreeing that Premier Combes has carried all before him.

But to go back to the Pope's protest. That document has driven the Paris *Temps*, at least temporarily, into the anticlerical camp. The semiofficial French daily has created a sensation, not only by its denunciation of the Vatican's attitude, but by printing something very like a personal attack upon Pius X. It assures the Pontiff that Cardinal Rampolla would have made a wiser Pope than himself and that he was elected by a process of elimination through Austria at the dictation of Germany. The French organ is conjectured to be smarting, here, at insinuations in the London *Times* that Emperor William was shown the Vatican protest before its transmission to Paris. Says the *Temps*, among many other things:

"That the Holy Father should wish to keep up his pretensions —which he calls his 'rights'—to Rome, concerns himself, and is inoffensive. But he could imagine nothing more awkward and more inopportune than this protest against the visit of the President of the republic. Another, in the place of Pius X., a pontiff more subtle, more wise, more profound—for fineness of procedure does not exclude largeness of general view—another, we say, would easily have found a more fitting opportunity in an encyclical, or in a letter, or in an allocution to the cardinals, to renew, if such were his good pleasure, the expression of incurable regrets for the loss of the temporal power. But such another would certainly have avoided involving France in the incident.

"We have received the visit from Italy and we have returned that visit. Our own visit could take place only in Rome. Was it possible to think of any roundabout way, in order not to insult the Pope, without at the same time insulting the King of Italy and the Italian nation? No. If President Loubet had requested the Vatican that he might be received under the same conditions as the German Emperor, for instance, the Holy See would not have consented. We have proof of this, since the Emperor Francis Joseph has for a long time refrained from going to Rome. There would not have been granted to President Loubet, head of a Catholic nation, what had been denied Emperor Francis Joseph. What, then, remained to the President of the republic? To refrain from going to Rome, following the example of the Emperor of Austria? To offer a gratuitous insult to Italy? To imitate the Austrian error with this aggravation of an instructive example under our eyes? If the Holy See expected this of us, it singularly deceived itself. It would not have obtained such a thing from a monarchy."

All this, be it remembered, proceeds from the authorized organ of the French Foreign Office, presided over by M. Delcassé, who for years has been held up to anticlerical execration as the friend of Vatican policy. This circumstance explains the anticipation of German and English dailies that M. Delcassé's mitigating influence will not henceforth be favorable to Rome in the coming struggle over the Concordat. To resume our quotation:

"There would have been but one way to avoid difficulty. That would have been (to go back to the beginning) not to have engaged ourselves in the policy of reconciliation with Italy, of which the exchange of royal and presidential visits was the natural consecration and the necessary crown. Hence, when the question is looked at closely, it is brought down to this alternative: either to cause annoyance to the Pope, or else to renounce a whole line of foreign policy maturely considered and desired. If the people who direct the Holy See had been better advised or more resigned, they would not put such questions even to Catholic consciences, when those consciences are French. To put into the balance the temporal interests of the church, its regrets for the past, all that, in the Catholic institution, has but little hold upon belief, and—if one may so speak—upon the essentials of dogma and faith, in short, to place the personal policy of the church (which does not affect the essential basis of religion) against the policy of France —what error and what imprudence! How can reasonable men, even Catholics, be asked to sacrifice everything to a matter of form and to forget that they are French, not for the purpose of remembering that they are Catholics but in order to show that they are good papists?

"We are involved, rightly or wrongly, in a foreign policy in which we have entire confidence as regards our future and the development of our moral and material interests. For a step which displeases him the Pope would ask us to renounce all our hopes and all our most patiently prepared efforts. That does not stand a moment's examination. In the days when France loved to proclaim herself the eldest daughter of the church, her very Christian king would have thought that a good mother does not ask her daughter to immolate herself or at least to renounce all individuality. And to-day more than ever we ought to be the sole judges of our foreign policy.

"It is very regrettable that the Holy See did not reflect upon all these considerations. It is very regrettable. But for the sake of saying all that we think, we will add that it is not very surprising. To smooth the present difficulties between the church and the French republic, Pius X. was certainly not the best equipped of the cardinals. The fact has become evident since his accession." —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A JOLLY BOOK ON BABY-RAISING.

THE MEMOIRS OF A BABY. By Josephine Daskam. Cloth, 271 pp. Price, $1.50. Harper & Brothers.

THE latest book from Miss Daskam—one might say Miss Daskam's *last* book, since she is now Mrs. Bacon—is almost as amusing as she intended it to be. It is clever guying of elaborate theories and directions for rearing an infant, the "Vade Mecums" which are to guide those who must shape the plastic morsel into correct humanity. To enhance the absurdity of the thing, the one who applies science to the baby's rearing in this case is the spinster great-aunt of the distinguished infant.

Miss Daskam's humor is as genial and crisp as ever, and altho at times there is a slight straining for "funny things," yet this delicious history is unwearyingly beguiling. Susy, the baby's mamma, does not take him quite as seriously as a little girl does her first doll; but she has more proprietary feeling in him. She is a vivacious, pretty, "sweet young thing," who is awfully fond of baby's father. Tom is a breezy young husband, who doesn't take "Binks" seriously at all, and is very fond of jollying "Toots," his pet name for Binks's mamma.

So Miss Wilbour, the great-aunt, has plenty of work cut out for her in seeing that the "parlous child" does not have his being for a minute except as science prescribes. Things began when "Binks" was *in petto;* for she would then read to Susy works of poetic or elevating trend and with a musical lilt. Miss Wilbour, never having been a mother herself, was not above qualifying for infant culture by strict study of a periodical called *The Young Mother*, which she held *in terrorem* over the heads of the giddy authors of "Binks." She also gets a charming lady violinist to come and play to Susy in this preparatory stage, and introduces into her bedroom statues of Mercury and Apollo! But the former makes Susy weep and the latter gets on her nerves. That is the kind of irresponsive subject she is.

JOSEPHINE DODGE DASKAM.

In spite of such bookish vigilance and such ignorant parental love, the infant thrives triumphantly, and, greatly to Susy's amusement, proves a knock-down argument to the most dogmatic statements of *The Young Mother* and "The Babe: His Care and Training."

The first word which the subject (meaning "Binks") shall utter is supposed to be so enormously indicative of all sorts of future things in character that it is watched for with feverish impatience by Aunt Emma. "Binks," on the principle that "the watched pot never boils," remains silent long past the period when he should, by every theory, have let fall his virgin word. When he does get around to it, he makes up for the delay by the drastic force of his monosyllable, and even Aunt Emma is willing to drop cartloads of theory, after that! The reader's profit and enjoyment from this first lapse of speech on "Binks'" part shall not be diminished by any further announcement of it.

Goaded by the flummery in some of the literature on child culture and development, Mr. Thomas Wilbour, the irresponsible father of "Binks," prepares elaborate comments of his own on that young gentleman's progress which are the best guying in the world.

The last touch is very human. The new baby has come, and "Binks'" nose is out of joint. It is hard. A tear comes, and a little sniveling gulp from the small boy in knickerbockers. Aunt Emma beholds it and is touched. He is *her* baby. She may easily doubt whether theory will be permitted such latitude of "trying it on" with the second one. "Martin! O Martin!" she exclaimed with a sort of sob. "Don't you mind, darling, don't you mind! You are Aunt Emma's own baby—you shall always be! Always! You shall be *my* baby!" He struggled from her arms and dashed the tears from his eyes. His hands slipped into the pockets of his ridiculous trousers unconsciously. "Pooh!" he said, catching his father's eye defiantly, "pooh! I'm not, either. I'm not anybody's baby. *That's* a baby. *I'm* a boy!"

SCIENTIFIC PROPHECY.

MANKIND IN THE MAKING. By H. G. Wells. Cloth, pp. ix+400. Price, $1.50 net. Charles Scribner's Sons.

MR. WELLS belongs to the small class of what might be called scientific prophets—that is, persons who view the future as determined by certain causal principles of the present. One way or another he has frequently applied his very vivid and often weird imagination to this conception, as, for instance, in his first and perhaps most brilliant work, "The Time Machine," and in his "War of the Worlds." Besides this, he has written a volume of "Anticipations," which is the forerunner of the present work. In this volume he attempted to trace out the influence of the changes in method of transit, which are clearly rapidly approaching in the civilized world, and incidentally dealt with the social changes due to the rise of a class of stockholders who "toil not, neither do they spin." In his present work he continues this line of investigation, centering his thought on what Mr. Francis Galton calls eugenics, or what might be called more coarsely man-breeding.

H. G. WELLS.

Mr. Wells regards the central factor of life as reproduction, and the need of sane and healthy conditions for this forms a large part of his farrago. Incidentally, however, he deals with the defects of Anglo-Saxon education and even civilization. He has certain suggestions to make with regard to the due honor to be paid to the capable, and suggests that election by jury should replace manhood suffrage. One of the most striking of his chapters is devoted to what he calls the cultivation of the imagination—that is, the sex problem—on which he is both more frank and more reticent than might have been expected. His chief suggestion is the need of knowledge for the young which would often prevent dire tragedies. Toward the end of his work he has some ingenious suggestions as to treatment of authors and the improvement of the conditions of publishing, which are somewhat amateurish, not to say priggish.

These scattered thoughts Mr. Wells dignifies by the title of New Republicanism, which he justifies somewhat by very plain-spoken language as to the evil effects of kings and peers on the social efficiency of a nation. But for all their suggestiveness, his ideas are not coordinated, and the fundamental idea of his book is fundamentally false. Unless you have an individual standard ideal, it would be absurd to make the end of life to produce individuals whose only function in turn would be to produce more reproducers. Mr. Wells was always ingenious, but in this particular book he is less convincing than usual.

A ONE-VOLUME HISTORY OF AMERICA.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. By Henry William Elson. Cloth, xxxii+911+xl. pp. Price, $1.75 net. The Macmillan Company.

THIS work is obviously intended to take the same place in America that Green's "Short History of the English People" took for English history. Both in size and shape, and even in the chronological tables, this intention is clear, but the work differs widely from its prototype. Whereas Green boasted that his book was not a drum-and-trumpet chronicle, Mr. Elson devotes just one-third of his pages to the Revolutionary and Civil wars. Besides this, Green had in large parts of the fields studied the original sources, whereas Mr. Elson's work, as he himself owns, is a secondary formation. Green had, however, very definite views, some of them original, as to the general course of English history, and he had, above all, a very picturesque and vivid style, even tho it was based on Macaulay. Mr. Elson's views are rarely novel, and when they are they are almost demonstrably untrue, and his style resembles that of the journals of the day rather than the essays of Macaulay.

HENRY WILLAM ELSON.

Notwithstanding this, Mr. Elson has succeeded in making a very readable account of the main facts of American history, in due proportion and with sufficient detail to make his work fairly interesting. In his accounts of battles he is stronger on tactics than on strategy, and he misses the remarkable similarity of the Revolutionary and Civil wars, in the attempts of the English and of the North to dichotomize the opponet's field of action. His insight into character is somewhat conventional, and there is nothing corresponding to Green's careful study of Queen Elizabeth or Pitt; but Mr. Elson compensates for this by an ingenious series of small-type appendices giving characteristic anecdotes of the chief figures of American history; these are evidently after-thoughts, but very happy after-thoughts.

In his earlier pages he somewhat loses the sense of proportion. The description of De Soto's travels is altogether out of perspective; but

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when he gets to the Revolutionary periods and onward he has spaced out his field with considerable skill. Altogether he has succeeded tolerably well in giving in a single volume a fairly readable account of the history of this great country. He has omitted little that is noteworthy, and has woven the multifarious instances of our development into a tolerably skilful picture.

A WOMAN'S REVELATIONS.

I. In Which A Woman Tells the Truth About Herself. Cloth. 363 pp. Price, $1.50. D. Appleton Company.

THE "truth" as laid bare in these pages is less appalling, less sensational even, than might be inferred from the title. Nothing really startling is revealed. Certain delicate situations are treated with great frankness, but also with noticeable tact. No cataclysm of passion, no emotion at white heat, is revealed. Everything is made subordinate to the elucidation of the intense emotional evolution of a highly endowed woman. In this lies the chief interest of the narrative. The egotistic note is artistically handled and melodrama is avoided. Yet the whole effect is likely to win eager readers among women, for the story is rich in suggestions anent the ways and means through which women may attain personal attractiveness, social dominion and power over men.

It is, in short, the record of one who began life as a plain girl, and so direct and lacking in finesse as to be the despair of her own mother—a worldly woman, who often wished fervently that her daughter had been born a boy. With time, aided by instinctive study of a certain friend of hers, a siren who draws all men to her feet for a brief period, this plain girl learns that the secret of feminine power is lodged by nature in sex-consciousness and an adroit knowledge of how to use it. This lore once within her grasp and set in motion by the promptings of intellectual gifts and artistic tastes that amount to a species of genius, the plain girl finds she can distance by leagues the pinchbeck arts of the enchantress who has only her physical allurements to depend upon —the girl who attracts but does not hold.

The heroine finally becomes a woman of radiant attractiveness and variable personal resources. She marries the lover of her childhood and early youth and anon discovers that she knew nothing of what love really means. In her awakening, the cynical man of the world, the man of affairs, of wealth, of power over men, plays an important part. He is the typical man of cold, polished exterior, with volcanic fires beneath. The story of how the woman, humbled now to the dust, escapes this man, whom she has led on in the way usual with women, furnishes the most readable chapter in the book. The moderation of style and treatment, the air of verisimilitude maintained throughout, are certainly improvements on the methods commonly employed in the telling of such stories. This air of frank lifelikeness gives its chief value to the story, which tells indeed a thing common enough in daily life.

LOVE AND POLITICS.

The Grafters. By Francis Lynde. Cloth, 408 pp. Price, $1.50. The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

IF there were more native literary output of the caliber of "The Grafters," the critic's lot would be a brighter one. The novel is vigorously absorbing. The author is thoroughly primed for his task, and his touch as craftsman is as firm and sure as the master surgeon's. It is a study of rotten politics suffused with the dominating glow of a healthful love-story. The characters are singularly clean-cut and the tendency of the book is supremely sane. Possibly the leading actors in what may be called the love interest are too excellent; and possibly, too, Governor Jasper G. Bucks is overdrawn in his "cussedness."

David Kent is a keen young New Englander who has fallen in love in the East, and into bad luck in the West. He gets tied-up in a land boom, and is connected with the Western Pacific Railroad. The "Grafters," with Governor Bucks at their head, get hold of this road and do their best to wreck it. A widow and her two daughters hold a block of the stock, and the elder of the daughters is the young woman Kent aspires to wed. So does Brookes Ormsby, a millionaire with a panoply of sense, magnanimity, and altruism not usually accredited to his class. Kent takes an active hand in politics, and he has a bulldog grip. He is "straight goods," and has the whole consolidated bunch of "grafters" and lurid politics to grapple with. Persons who eschew "politics" as they would a foul disease will find what an interesting element Mr. Lynde makes them in this forthright story.

At the crisis of things, when the "grafters" seem to have Kent right under their thumb, the young man rises like a Napoleon, and by a breathlessly bold move turns the tables at the eleventh hour. His railroad is about to be wrenched from him, and a strike of the Federative Council of Railway Workers is only a few hours away. "Red" Callahan is in the cab of "1010," which is to draw the receiver's private car, and the way he manages to make his iron horse run away with the enemy is as exciting a bit of realistic writing as one could wish for. The reader "sits up" breathing fast, with his finger under the page to be turned. It is "heady" fiction, yet true to life. Without omitting a single minute detail that makes for veracious presentation, the narrative does not flag for a second nor seem unduly circumstantial.

Mr. Lynde's grasp of the several factors of his story is as admirable as the artistry with which he combines them into effective unity, and a dénouement that comes out as fresh and symmetrical as a new-laid egg. Politics, newspaper tactics, human nature, love, and the highest as well as the lowest springs of human action are equally responsive keys on his manual. For a man so in touch with the virile activities of politics and business, he has a phenomenal sense of the subtle refinements of the "eternal feminine." Portia Van Brock is a strong, fascinating type, and so is Elinor Brentwood.

A TRACT ON IDEAL MATRIMONY.

The Issues of Life. By Mrs. John Van Vorst. Cloth, 343 pp. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

THE primary objection to this book is that the author searched too much for *outré* instances of the types she wished to pillory. The examples are too "awful" to be held up as typical. Her aim is the noble one of enforcing the old ideal of wifehood, which found in husband, children, and the sweet fostering of the home atmosphere its one, all-sufficient field of exercise. She starts out with a beautiful love-story and the happiest of marriages, in which the husband and wife acquit themselves of their complementary duties as a matrimonial unit with perfect harmony. Then business calls the husband, Philip Dillon, to the West for several months and his wife leaves their beautiful country place in Pennsylvania to spend this term of separation with her children in New York. Here Mrs. Van Vorst springs on her a bunch of tagged feminine exaggerates who belong to a small "Lunch Club." There is only one normal woman in the lot, Mrs. Lemon, and the reader realizes that she has no place in such a collection. There is Mrs. Phipps-Brown, a rich man's wife with a lust for money and society. She has a *cavaliere serviente* in a rich young sport who "drives four." There is a rich young girl who has a passion for automobiling and a pair of adorers, whom she takes with her because they balance the machine so well. Another girl, of composite hereditary blend, Puritan and Cavalier, is not rich, but has an old family mansion on Stuyvesant Square. She blows hot and cold alternately. Then comes the silly little wife of a poor artist, who is not so overdrawn, for her note is a longing for "Society" and to live at a rate beyond her husband's means. A married woman, quite "new," Mrs. Wallace, regulates her life and her unfortunate child's by science, and looks to that for the redemption of the race. The "strong" college girl is also here, with a vocation for settlement-work which involves the most heartless neglect of a blind, lonely old father. These are the seven Pleiades of the "Lunch Club," which meets and discusses books on social issues.

MRS. JOHN VAN VORST.

Poor Madeleine Dillon is thrown into this ill-assorted clutch of derailed feminines. With her good sense, training, and happy delight in husband, children, and home, she should have found them disgusting or simply amusing. But Mrs. Van Vorst has her story's aim in mind, and the characters must bring it out, even if they are pulled up by the root to do it. So Madeleine gets bitten with the sense of individuality, of emancipation, of life on large and scientific lines, whose periphery is miles beyond home. Then, having inoculated her poor victims with the "modern woman" disease, the vigorous but rather intemperate author makes havoc among the other members of the "Lunch Club" in order that the Sunday-school nemesis that attends these brilliant individualities may push the heroine back to the home again. The automobiling girl, Grace, is crushed, and one of her young men has the upper part of his skull clipped off. Grace goes all to pieces, plans a lovely memorial gymnasium for him, and lingers on in sanitariums, a broken thing. The little fool of an artist's wife, in endeavor to decline maternity because that would demand money expenditure, when there is not enough for her social aspirations as it is, wrecks herself physically. The Stuyvesant Square girl, with the dual temperament, after playing fast and loose with the divorced man she loves, seeks him after a quarrel; and tho he yields to a moment of passionate endearment, he reproaches her for unmanning him, as he is to start with his regiment for the Philippines the next day. The young woman goes home, writes a few letters, makes a careful toilet, lies down on her bed and sends a bullet through her brain. The scientifically reared little boy of Mrs. Wallace has not stamina enough to recover from an operation for appendicitis, and dies with a meek groan of triumph. The strong college girl gets off most easily. She marries the good-looking Irish chauffeur of the automobiling girl, and goes to live with him in the slums. Mrs. Lemon is the only normal woman in the book, and she has married an invalid after divorcing her first husband. Mrs. Van Vorst deals far more kindly with her men.

Some of the elements in "The Issues of Life" will be found in "the great American novel," if there ever is one.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Transgression of Andrew Vane."—Guy Wetmore Carryl. (Henry Holt & Co., $1.50.)

"Clarence King Memoirs." (427 pp.; G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The Cost."—David Graham Phillips. (Bobbs-Merrill & Co., $1.50.)

"Slav or Saxon."—William Dudley Foulke. (210 pp.; $1. G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The Veil of the Temple."—William H. Mallock. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The Foundation of All Reform."—Otto Carqué. (Kosmos Publishing Company, Chicago.)

"The Diagnosis from the Eye."—Henry Edward Lane. (Kosmos Publishing Company.)

"An Autobiography."—Herbert Spencer. (Two volumes, $5.50 net. Vol. I., 655 pp.; Vol. II., 613 pp. D. Appleton & Co.)

"The Virginian."—Owen Wister. (Paper edition, $0.25. The Macmillan Company.)

"Tristan and Isolde."—A tragedy by Louis K. Anspacker. (Brentano's.)

"The Faith of Men."—Jack London. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"The Flame Gatherers."—Margaret H. Potter. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Calumet 'K'."—Merwin-Webster. (The Macmillian Company, paper edition, $0.25.)

"The Life of Nathaniel Macon."—William E. Dodd. (Edwards & Broughton, Raleigh, N. C.)

"Pecan Culture for Western Texas."—E. E. Risien. San Saba, Texas.

"The Fatherhood of God."—A Lincoln Shute. (310 pp.; $1. Eaton & Mains.)

"The New South and Other Addresses."—Henry W. Grady. (Maynard, Merrill & Co., $0.24.)

"The Southern Poets." (Maynard, Merrill, & Co., paper, $0.12.)

"Adventures Among Pictures."—Charles Lewis Hind. (The Macmillan Company.)

"Dorothea."—Maarten Maartens. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"Little Gardens."—Charles M. Skinner. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25 net.)

"In the Footsteps of Boone."—Garrett M. Davis. (The Neale Publishing Company.)

"A Presidential Make-Believe and a Sinister Precedent."—Alfred Ites. (Neale Publishing Co., paper, $0.25.)

"My Lady Primrose."—Mary Lindsay Watkins. (Neale Publishing Company.)

"Shakespeare's Plays."—Edited, with notes by William J. Rolfe. "Othello"; "Twelfth Night"; "The Tempest"; "Hamlet"; "Macbeth," and "Midsummer Night's Dream." (American Book Company.)

"Christmas Stories."—Charles Dickens. (American Book Company.)

"Essays on Burns."—Thomas Carlyle. Edited by Edward Mims. (American Book Company.)

"Speech on Conciliation with America."—Edmund Burke. Edited by William Macdonald. (American Book Company.)

"Silas Marner."—George Eliot. Edited by Wilbur L. Cross. (American Book Company.)

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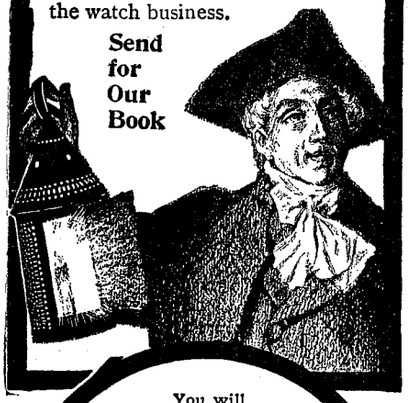

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CURRENT POETRY.

The Soul's Hour.

By ALBERT BIGELOW PAINE.

All day I have toiled in that busy mill
Where souls are ground and money is made;
All day, till my temples throb and thrill
With the whirring grind of the wheels of trade.

All day I have gripped the trenchant steel
And grappled with columns black and grim;
Till to-night I am faint and my senses reel,
And the glory of God seems far and dim.

And so I have come to this quiet room
To sit in the dark and touch the keys—
To wake the ghost and the lost perfume
Of the soul's dead flowers with my harmonies.

And here, alone, for a single hour
I can dream and idle and drift away;
I can touch the ghost of a passion-flower—
I can catch the gleam of a vanished day.

I can gather the lilies of long ago
That bloomed by the path where a baby trod;
And love's first roses, as white as snow,
That are blossoming now at the feet of God.

Oh, stainless lilies, and roses white!
Oh, passion-flower with your petals red!
You are mine once more for an hour, to-night,
Tho the heart be dumb and the years be dead.

Oh, scented summer of long ago!
Oh, vanished day with your gleam of gold!
Oh, blood-red lips and bosom of snow!
You are mine once more as in days of old;—

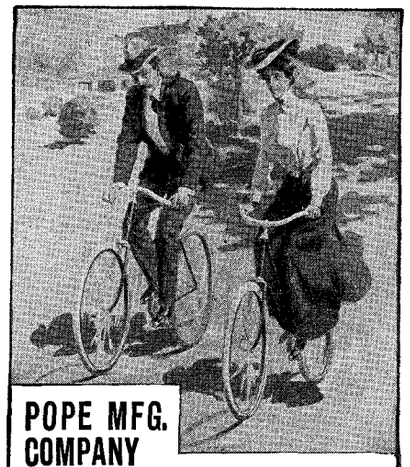
Just for to-night, for at early dawn
I am back to the grovel of greedy lust;
Where the wheels of traffic go whirring on,
And souls are ground into golden dust.

—From *Ladies' Home Journal.*

From "Louisiana Purchase Exposition Ode."

By IDA ECKERT-LAWRENCE.

Come, fill your beakers from Love's spring,
And drink to the eyes of the past;
To every rugged pioneer
Who sailed before the mast;
To men of panoplied renown
Communing with the wild—
To men who buckled fortune down
To bless the New-world child;
The pilgrim of the wagon train
Who blazed the forest dim,
And left a trail far o'er the plain,
For all who followed him;
The cacique, moccasined and fleet,
Who sailed the singing wind;
To swarthy sires, whose buskined feet
Left ne'er a trace behind;
To dreamers of the mystic rune,
Who dared to voice our wrongs;
The lowliest minstrel's lilting tune
That fired our native songs;
To brave Monroe and Livingston,
To Versailles' Bourbon chief;
To every man who gives to man
A brother-man's relief;
Then shall the vesper's mellow chimes,
Sweep low the sunset bars—
While centuries move in harmony
With God's swift-swinging stars.



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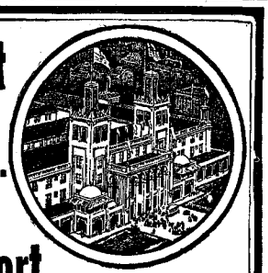

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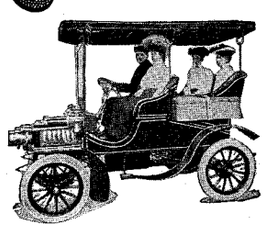

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A God-Send to Women Folks—Every family can now have gas for cooking made from Kerosene Oil at a cost of only about 1-2 cent per hour.

How delighted the ladies will be to save one-third to one-half on fuel bills—all the drudgery of carrying coal, wood, ashes, dirt, etc., and be able to enjoy cool kitchens this summer.

MOST WONDERFUL STOVE EVER INVENTED—NOTHING ELSE LIKT IT—ENTIRELY DIFFERENT FROM THE KIND SEEN IN STORES

HOW OUR READERS CAN MAKE MONEY THIS SUMMER

(*From Cincinnati Christian Standard*)

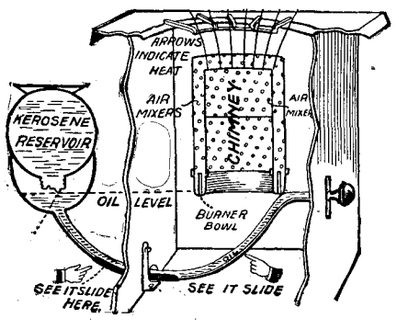
A genius of Cincinnati has invented a new, scientific oil-gas generator that is proving a blessing to women folks, enabling them to cook with gas—relieving them of drudgery. Makes cooking and housework a delight, and at the same time often saves ⅛ to ½ in cost of fuel.

How often have many of our lady readers remarked that they would give anything to get rid of the drudgery of using the dirty coal and wood stoves—also the smoky oil-wick stoves and their gasoline stoves which are so dangerous and liable to cause explosions or fire at any time.

Well, that day has arrived and a fine substitute has been discovered, and every family can now have gas fuel for cooking, baking and heating and not have their kitchens a hot, fiery furnace in summer, and be carrying coal and ashes—ruining their looks and health.

Thousands a Week.

Upon calling at the factory we found that this invention has caused a remarkable excitement all over the United States—that the factory is already rushed with thousands of



SECTIONAL CUT OF GENERATOR.

orders, and evidently the Company's representatives and agents are making big profits, as they offer splendid inducements.

As will be noticed from the engraving, this OIL-GAS GENERATOR is entirely different from any other stove—although its construction is very simple—may be easily and safely operated, and is built on the latest scientific principles, having no valves, which is a marked improvement, as all valves are liable to leak, carbonize, clog up or overflow.

By simply moving a knob the oil is automatically fed to a small, steel-burner bowl or retort, where it is instantly changed into gas, which is drawn upwards between two red hot, perforated steel chimneys, thoroughly mixed with air and consumed, giving a bright, blue flame—hottest gas fire, similar in color and heating power to natural gas.

This invention has been fully protected in the U. S. Patent Office, and is known as the HARRISON VALVELESS, WICKLESS, AUTOMATIC OIL-GAS GENERATOR—the only one yet discovered that consumes the carbon and by-products of the oil.

The extremely small amount of kerosene oil that is needed to produce so large a volume of gas make it one of the most economical fuels on earth, and the reason for the great success of this Generator is based on the well-known fact of the enormous expansiveness of oil-gas when mixed with oxygen or common air.

Oil-gas is proving so cheap, that 15c. to 30c. a week should furnish fuel gas for cooking for a small family.

Kerosene oil from which oil gas is made may be purchased in every grocery—is cheap, and a gallon of it will furnish a hot, blue-flame gas fire in the burner for about 18 hours, and as a stove is only used 3 or 4 hours a day in most families for cooking, the expense of operating would be but little.

In addition to its cheapness is added the comfort, cleanliness—absence of soot, coal, dirt, ashes, etc.

What pleasure to just turn on the oil—light the gas—a hot fire ready to cook. When through, turn it off. Just think; a little kerosene oil—one match—light—a beautiful blue gas flame—hottest fire—always ready—quick meals—a gas stove in your home.

It generates the gas only as needed—is not complicated, but simple—easily operated, and another feature is its PERFECT SAFETY.

NOT DANGEROUS LIKE GASOLINE

And liable to explode and cause fire at any moment. This stove is so safe that you could **drop a match in the oil tank and it would go out**

This Oil-Gas Stove does any kind of cooking that a coal or gas range will do—invaluable for the kitchen, laundry—summer cottage—washing—ironing—camping, etc. Splendid for canning fruit—with a portable oven placed over the burner splendid baking can be done.

Another Important Feature

Is the invention of a small Radiator Attachment which placed over the burner makes a desirable heating stove during the fall and winter so that the old cook stove may be done away with entirely.

While at the factory in Cincinnati the writer was shown thousands of letters from customers who were using this wonderful oil-gas stove, showing that it is not an experiment, but a positive success and giving splendid satisfaction, and as a few extracts may be interesting to our readers we reproduce them.

L. S. Norris, of Vt., writes: "The Harrison Oil-Gas Geuerators are wonderful savers of fuel—at least 50% to 75% over wood and coal."

Mr. H. Howe, of N. Y. writes: "I find the Harrison is the first and only perfect oil-gas stove I have ever seen—so simple anyone can safely use it. It is what I have wanted for years. Certainly a blessing to human kind"

Mr. E. D. Arnold, of Neb., writes: **"That he saved $4.25 a month for fuel** by using the Harrison Oil-Gas Stove. That his gas range cost him $5.50 per month and the Harrison only $1.25 per month."

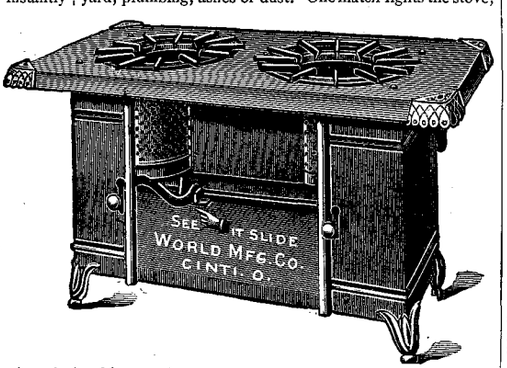
J. A. Shafer, of Pa., writes: "The Harrison Oil-Gas Stove makes an intense heat from a small quantity of oil—entirely free from smoke or smell—great improvement over any other oil stove. Has a perfect arrangement for combustion—can scarcely be distinguished from a natural gas fire."

Mr. H. B. Thompson, of Ohio, writes: "I congratulate you on such a grand invention to aid the poor in this time of high fuel. The mechanism is so simple—easily operated—no danger. The color of the gas flame is a beautiful dark blue, and so hot it seems almost double as powerful as gasoline."

Mrs. J. L. Hamilton writes: "Am delighted—Oil-Gas Stoves are so much nicer and cheaper than others—no wood, coal, ashes, smoke, no pipe, no wick, cannot explode."

Hon. Ira Eble, J. P., of Wis., writes: "Well pleased with the Harrison—far ahead of gasoline. No smoke or dirt—no trouble. Is perfectly safe—no danger of explosion like gasoline."

Chas. L. Bendeke, of N. Y., writes: "It is a pleasure to be the owner of your wonderful Oil-Gas Stove—no coal yard, plumbing, ashes or dust. One match lights the stove,



and in ten minutes breakfast is ready. No danger from an explosion—no smoke—no dirt—simply turn it off and expense ceases. For cheapness it has no equal."

Agents are doing fine—Making big money

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Geo. Robertson, of Me., writes: "Am delighted with Oil-Gas, so are my friends—took 12 orders in 3 days"

A. B. Slimp, of Texas, writes: "I want the agency. In a day and a half took over a dozen orders."

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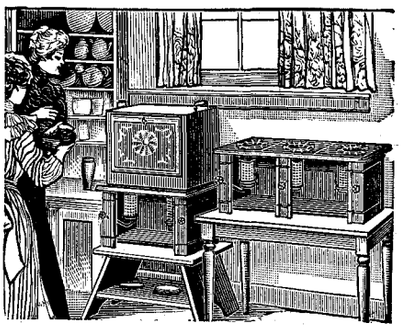

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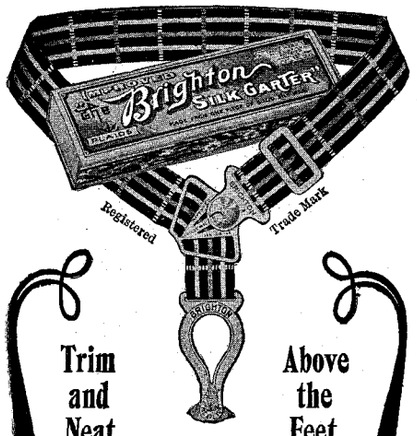

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Current Events

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

May 16.—The Japanese despatch boat *Miyako*, an unarmored cruiser, strikes a Russian mine in Kerr Bay, and is destroyed. Russians at New-Chwang say that General Linevitch, with a large force, has left Vladivostok to invade Manchuria. China makes another declaration of neutrality. Hard fighting takes place near Kin-Chow, the Japanese driving southward a force of three Russian battalions and eight guns.

May 17.—The Japanese now control the entire southern end of the Liao-Tung peninsula, with the exception of Port Arthur. New-Chwang is completely evacuated by the Russians. Japanese are reported near Hai-Cheng, the Russians falling back to Liao-Yang. General Sassulitch, who was blamed for the Russian defeat at the Yalu, is removed from command. The Czar journeys to Belgorod, where he visits the ancient monastery, pays his devotions before the sacred ikon of St. Nikola, and then reviews departing troops.

May 18.—General Kuropatkin decides to abandon Liao-Yang, and to fall back to Mukden and then to Harbin. China opens to the commerce of the world the ports of Chinanfu, Weishien, Choutsun, and Chowcheen.

The American Peace Society urges the United States to offer mediation to Russia and Japan.

May 19.—It is reported that the battle-ship *Hatsuse*, one of the finest of Japan's navy, was blown up on May 15 by striking Russian mines outside of Port Arthur, and sank with the loss of about 450 of her crew. The Japanese cruiser *Yoshino* was rammed the same day in a heavy fog by the cruiser *Kasuga*, and 200 of her crew were drowned. General Kuroki's army, it is said, has been driven back to Feng-Wang-Cheng.

May 20.—General Kuropatkin reports that Cossacks engaged the Japanese advanced guard on May 18 north of Feng-Wang-Cheng, and that the Japanese were dislodged from four positions, and forced to retreat fifteen miles. Admiral Hosoya's squadron bombards Taku-Shan, after which part of the third Japanese army is landed.

May 21.—General Stoessel's beleaguered forces in Port Arthur make a successful sortie, routing the Japanese, of whom 1,000 were killed or wounded, and taking into the fortress fresh supplies and provisions. Advices from Wonsan tell of fighting at Ham-Heung, forty miles north; the Koreans repel a Cossack attack. The Russian cruiser *Bogatyr*, after running on a rock near Vladivostok, is blown up to prevent her capture by the Japanese.

May 22.—General Kuropatkin reports that two divisions of the Japanese army are at Feng-Wang-Cheng, and that General Kuroki is believed to be fortifying the town. A shell from Port Arthur strikes the Japanese torpedo-boat destroyer *Akatsuki*, killing an officer and twenty-four men.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

May 16.—Owing to the bitterness of the partizans of rival candidates for President, and the demand for the resignation of army chiefs, Colombia is threatened with an outbreak.

May 17.—Lord Hardwicke, the British Under-Secretary of War, admits in the House of Lords that England is at war with Tibet.

Sir Henry M. Stanley is buried at Pirbright, Surrey, after an impressive funeral service in Westminister Abbey.

May 18.—Government circles in France are agitated over the proposition to withdraw the French Ambassador to the Vatican because of the Pope's protest against President Loubet's visit to the King of Italy.

May 19.—Ion Perdicaris, a naturalized American citizen, and his stepson are kidnapped and held for ransom by brigands in Morocco; on the receipt of the news Washington authorities order a war-ship to Tangier.

May 21.—The French Government formally recalls its Ambassador to the Holy See as a result of the Pope's note to the Catholic Powers protesting against President Loubet's visit to Rome.

May 22.—The Moroccan Government accepts the demands of Fraissouli, the bandit who captured Mr. Perdicaris and his stepson.

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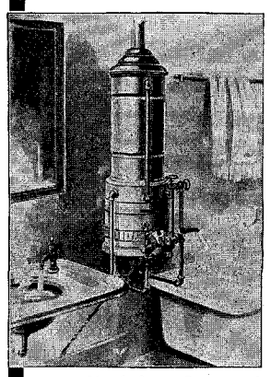

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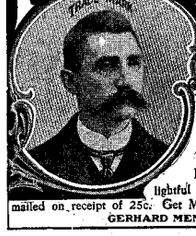

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Domestic.

POLITICAL.

May 17.—It is believed that Secretary Cortelyou will be the choice for chairman of the Republican national committee. New Hampshire and Arkansas Republicans instruct for President Roosevelt. California Democrats instruct for Hearst. Bitter factional strife threatens a split in the Wisconsin Republican convention, while the deadlock in the Illinois Republican convention continues.

Map 18.—Nebraska Republicans instruct for Roosevelt, and the "Stand-Pat" men win in Iowa.

May 19.—Wisconsin Republicans nominate two state tickets and elect two sets of delegates to the Chicago convention. The South Carolina delegation to St. Louis is not instructed, but is bound under the unit rule; all the delegates express a preference for Judge Parker. California and North Dakota Republicans instruct for Roosevelt.

May 20.—The Illinois Republican convention, unable to break the deadlock on the governorship, adjourns until May 31.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

May 16.—The United States Supreme Court upholds the action of the immigration authorities at New York in ordering the deportation of John Turner, the English anarchist.

In his inaugural address Governor Blanchard pledges Louisiana to protect the negro.

May 17.—The battle-ship *Rhode Island* is launched at Quincy, Mass.

May. 18.—The Western Union Telegraph Company issues a sweeping order that no more racing news should be distributed over its wires from the race-tracks, except in the form of regular messages.

May 19.—Marshall, the Brooklyn expert, captures first prize in the International Chess tourney.

May 20.—The United States South Atlantic Squadron is ordered to Tangier, to aid in rescuing Ion Perdicaris, the American captured by bandits.

May 21.—The battle-ship *Kentucky* reaches New York after a world's record run from Hong-Kong.

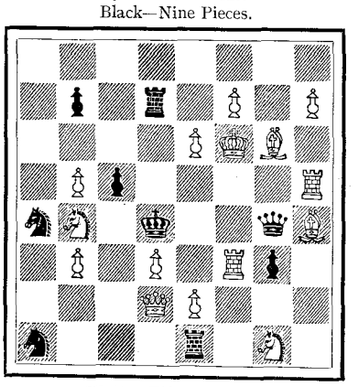
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 934.

Mr. Alain C. White is publishing in the London *Times Weekly Edition* short sketches of the lives of American problematists, with examples of their work. Our esteemed friend Mr. G. Reichhelm is represented by several "End-games" and a very beautiful two-mover. This is an old Prize-winner. While the key-move may be easily found, the number of mates is extraordinary.

By G. REICHHELM
Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Fifteen Pieces.

8; 1p1r1P1P; 4PKB1; 1Pp4R; sS1k2qB; 1P1P1Rp1; 3QP3; s3r1S1.

White mates in two moves.

When sending solution, indicate the number of mates you found.

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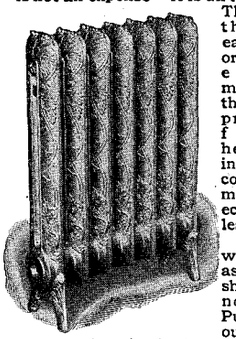

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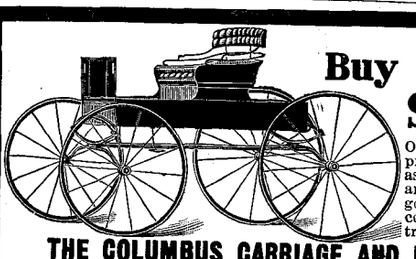

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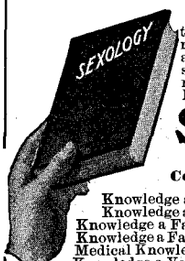

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Problem 935.

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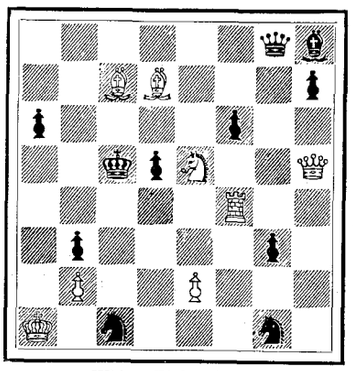
Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

6qb; 2BB3p; p4p2; 2kpS2Q; 5R2; 1p4p1; 1P2P3; K1s3s1.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems

No. 928. Key-move: K—Kt 4.

No. 929.

1. Q—K B 8 / K x B	2. Q—Q 6, ch / K moves	3. Q—Q 4, mate
1. ..... / Kt—Q 4	2. B x Kt ch / K x B	3. Q—Q R 8, mate
1. ..... / B—B 6	2. B—Q 5, ch / Kt x B	3. Q—B 5, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; C. B. E., Youngstown, N. Y.; R. O'C., San Francisco; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; the Rev. R. Rech, Kiel, Wis.; H. P. Brunner, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. O. H. Thiele, Cassville, Mo.; H. A. Smith, Dayton, O.; F. H. Seamon, E.M., El Paso, Tex.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.; T. Hilgers, Weehawken, N. J.; B. Alten, Elyria, O.

928: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; J. F. Court, New York City; W. H. Greeley, Boston; Z. G., Detroit; W. L. Moore, Anthony, Kans.; Lyndon, Athens, Ga.; H. J. Cadbury, Cambridge. Mass.; J. G. Overholser, Anamoose, N. D.; J. B Hornung, Detroit; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.; F. von Schilling, Hampton, Va.; W. N. Woodbury, Yale University; M. Almy, Chicago; J. B. W., West Seneca, N. Y.; F. E. Wood, Honey Grove, Tex.; T. L. R., Philadelphia; L. P. Worl, Birmingham, Ala.

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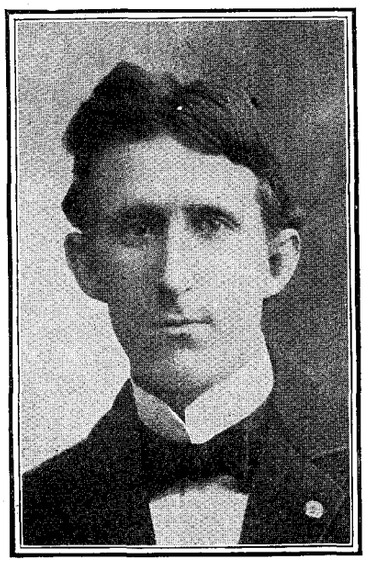

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Names.	*W.*	*L.*	*Names.*	*W.*	*L.*
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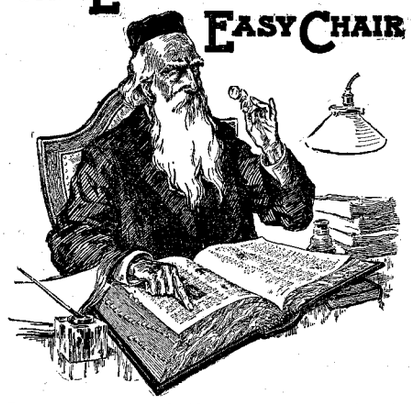

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"E. W. P.," Hartford, Conn.—"Afterwhile" is merely a characteristic of the author of "The Prince of India." It is an idiosyncrasy which no dictionary recognizes. "After a while" is the correct form.

"A. E. W.," Superior, Wis.—"What is the correct adjective to use to designate a citizen of the Republic of Panama?"

Altho several suggestions have been made, as "Panamian," "Panamanian," "Panamanos," the Constitution of the Republic specifies its inhabitants as "Panamans." In one section it refers to the right of Panaman women to hold property.

"H. B. G.," Ravenswood, Ill.—The author of "Ingomar" was Münch-Bellinghausen, who wrote it in 1842. The original was written in German and issued under the title "Der Sohn der Wildnis" (The Child of the Desert).

"W. G. F.," Enfield, Conn.—"What do you allow for each detection of an omission from your Dictionary that should be supplied? Here is one I offer, the word 'pawpaw,' meaning a fruit of some kind."

This term is not omitted. It forms a twofold entry, "papaw" and "pawpaw," and is defined under its preferred form, the etymological, "papaw."

"G. I. D.," Astoria, N. Y.—"Please state on which syllable the word 'aristocrat' is accented; on the 'r' or on the 's'."

The accent on this word is on the antepenultimate, thus "ar-is'to-crat."

"J. C. O.," North Yakima, Wash.—"I notice a few words such as 'catercornered,' 'flaring,' 'roily,' used in this locality that I have never heard used in England, and should be glad to know if there is good authority for them."

There is good authority for the three words cited by our correspondent, which are essentially of English origin. The first, "catercornered," is a provincialism used from the Midlands to the South Coast, and common in Surrey, Sussex, Shropshire, and Leicestershire. The second, "flaring," that is, widening outward or increasing in diameter upward, dates back to the days of Capt. John Smith, and is applied to ships, to china and glassware, and even to articles of apparel. The third, "roily," in the sense of "full of sediment; turbid," has the authority of Fenimore Cooper and other American writers.

"J. K. T.," Airbellows, N. C.—The present and past participles of the verb "crochet" do not take the doubling of the final letter of the root word. The present is written "crocheting," the past "crocheted."

"R. F. L.," Sea Cliff, L. I.—"Will you kindly differentiate the meaning of the words 'satisfy' and 'satiate'?"

To *satisfy* is to furnish just enough to meet physical, mental, or spiritual desire; to *satiate* is to gratify desire so fully as for a time to extinguish it. Satiate is used especially concerning the appetites; sometimes it is used in connection with the senses, as smell, for instance.

"D. O. K.," Worcester, Mass.—"To" should not be used in making a comparison. Say rather "compared *with* me he is the stronger man."

"H. B.," New York City.—"Is there any difference between 'parchment' and 'vellum'? If so what?"

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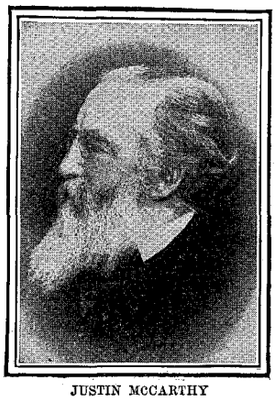

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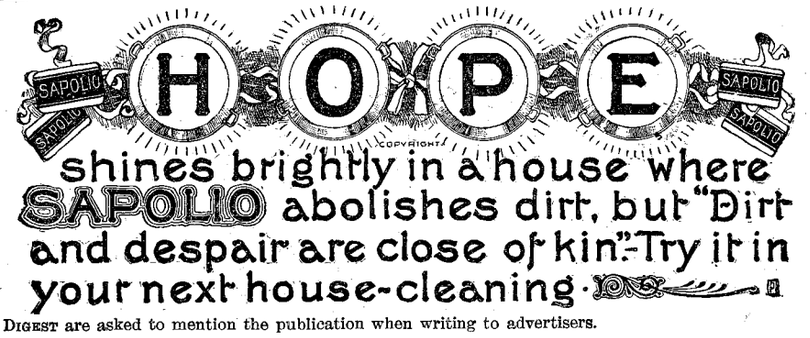

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